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Future of U. S. Is Safe In American Tradition

Fine Qualities That Built the Nation Are Deeply Imbedded in Character

People Have Faith

Wailings of Alarmists and Calamity Howlers Make But Little Impress

By **Richard L. Strout**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While alarmists din into the ears of their listeners that America's fate trembles in the balance, there are reserves of self-reliance, solidity, common sense, neighborliness and resourcefulness in the American tradition, which the imaginations of alarmists have never grasped.

These ingrained characteristics, typified by a class-free national consciousness which has become so natural that Americans have to go abroad before they realize the distance they have come from caste and social hierarchies, serve as a powerful warp and woof in the social fabric.

Framework of Progress

In the work of "Preserving the Best in American Institutions," there is a continuing service to be performed by these qualities of democracy and pioneering, always mingled with the good humor of men and women who joked as they shaped a continent. These qualities can serve as the sturdy framework upon which to work out modern problems in the light of honesty, neighborliness—all the constructive elements in the "best" America has to offer.

The ancestors of the American stock of today had the wilderness before them, the ocean at their back. They could not retreat, to stay still was to perish, they had to advance. The niceties of civilization were out of the question, the "necessities"—well, they could wait too. And with indomitable courage, with loyalty to certain fixed goals and always with laughter, the New World was conquered. The process produced a tradition deeper than any that has come since to efface it; a spiritual reservoir for a race.

Neighbors

The antecedents of the American settlers set up certain other traditions of a milder and mellower sort. Even to the present, America is a neighborly continent. The green front lawns that run down to the curb in the normal city suburb of today have no walls to give them privacy, contrary to European practice.

Pilgrims and Puritans set the precedent against enclosures, perhaps; neighbors were rare enough at best in those days without shutting them out, and stockhouses took care of the Indians. The folk customs of Thanksgiving dinners came down from the colonists—pumpkins, Indian corn and johnnycake. Even the Puritans, who banned maypoles, dancing, games, parties, Christmas celebrations and even wedding rings, showed in their family gatherings that they could enjoy a good dinner as well as a good sermon.

Work and Laughter

Social occasions in the early days tended to group themselves around such phases of the serious business of daily living as required neighborly co-operation. From this necessity grew a whole series of "bees," quilting, barn and house raisings, corn huskings, apple parings, hog-killin' time. Folks gathered from far and near to aid the new couple raise the frame of their house; wives brought ample provender, the young man and young woman whose house was being reared exerted themselves to the utmost both as hosts and workers, and there in the rude clearing, frequently on land given by the parents, with hard work and jollity, the new home was started.

There were apple bees, also. Early candle lighting found all ages gathered—here was work for busy hands, paring, coring and stringing the orchard's fruits to be dried and stored against the long summer days when the next crop should ripen.

The Husking Bee

The harvest moon saw gatherings around huge bonfires for the corn roast or for the more romantic husking bee when even in Puritan settlements the lucky young man who found a red ear exercised the right, established by unwritten law, of kissing the girl of his choice.

Turkey shoots, wolf hunts, wrestling games or pitching quoits, logging bees, quilting bees, sheep shearing and "thrashings," singing school and "raisin's"—they all had a place in the calendar. Sugarin' off in northern New England came with

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Worthy

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

The situation is being studied in a series of six articles, running on alternate days. Today, in the fifth article, the native American folk ways, the American home and the imponderables of American life are weighed in the balance and found worthy.

France to Meet Reich Increase In Armed Force

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—France mapped intensive plans today for strengthening its military defenses, convinced that National Socialist Germany is headed toward war.

Virtually all sections of French opinion asserted that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's latest decree increasing military training periods from one to two years moved him toward armed conflict.

Rapid Decisions Planned

Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of staff, and other military leaders conferred with Premier Leon Blum and it was announced effects of the National Socialist decree creating an army twice the size of France's was being studied in the hope of reaching "rapid, practical decisions."

Informed quarters said increasing French military service beyond two years definitely was out, but agreed that the nation probably would move toward an increased mechanical effectiveness of its army and strengthen military alliances, especially with Russia and Poland.

Closer to Poland

The shift of Poland toward collaboration with France was believed here to counterbalance any apparent new attraction of Herr Hitler for some other eastern countries.

France hopes to effect Polish ties similar to those of the period immediately after the World War.

Informed sources said that military talks between Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Polish army inspector, and General Gamelin this month probably would be followed by steps to afford Poland economic advantages.

Poland gave assurance of con-

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Soviets Raise Workers' Norms Of Production

Engineers Protected From Charge of Sabotage If Output Fails Mark

Lead Speed Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Commissar of Heavy Industry, Sergo Ordjonikidze, has intervened once more to protect the executives and engineers accused of "sabotage" and "wrecking" in connection with the Stakhanoff speed-up movement to increase labor productivity. He has abruptly halted the vilifying campaign against directors and technical experts in those industrial enterprises where the Stakhanoff movement has made little or no progress.

In a speech at Moscow, Mr. Ordjonikidze declared: "It is nonsense to say that our engineering and technical personnel are saboteurs. In our Soviet institutes we have trained more than 100,000 engineers and an equal number of technicians. These, as well as the old engineers we have re-educated, are not saboteurs, but fine people—our sons, our brothers, our comrades, wholly and completely for Soviet power.

Repeated Former Action

This is not the first time that Mr. Ordjonikidze has called off those fanatical Communists who see "counter-revolution" in every industrial failure. He acted similarly during the first Five-Year Plan after industrial executives and engineers had become so thoroughly demoralized that they were afraid to assume responsibility. The same thing has been repeated on a lesser scale since the Stakhanoff movement started in the autumn of 1935.

Many directors and engineers were imprisoned or exiled on charges of "resisting the Stakhanoff movement." Whether or not such men were honestly convinced that proposed changes would not work well in their particular enterprises was not taken into account at their trials. The Kremlin having decided to apply new methods universally, it became a crime to oppose them or cast doubts upon their eventual success.

Served as "Scapegoats"

In this instance, as on previous occasions, Mr. Ordjonikidze did not act until executives had become thoroughly convinced that opposition to the movement meant the ruin of their careers, if not severe punishment. But once this lesson had been learned, he called off the campaign. Meanwhile, several men had been sacrificed as "scapegoats." This is common Soviet practice.

All Kremlin propaganda has emphasized the theory that this movement arose among the workers themselves. It thus makes it incum-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Schacht Visits Paris to Talk Devaluation

France and Germany Are Likely to Agree on Plans for Currency

Await U. S. Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 26—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, flew to Paris yesterday for discussions with Emile Labeyrie, Governor of the Bank of France.

The visit is described as simply a return for the "courtesy visit" which M. Labeyrie made here some weeks ago.

Under normal conditions, these two important bankers would have waited until the October meeting of the International Bank of Settlements to become acquainted. But currency conditions in both these states are not normal today, and both are interested in the problem of establishing a new alignment of the purchasing power of their currencies in foreign markets, which means in devaluation.

Common Problem

Despite their great differences in other respects, in the matter of currency problems these two states have much in common. Today, M Labeyrie is responsible for both currency and finance policy in France. There is, under Premier Léon Blum, no dualism between note-bank and government policy. And Dr. Schacht is no less a deciding factor in Germany. Deflation both in Germany and France has been stopped and economic improvement registered by almost the same method—through rearmament. But whereas in France increased wages have resulted, here there has been a fall in "real" wages during the past three years.

Both states realize the temporary nature of this prosperity through rearming and are concerned as to the next measures to be adopted. As in France, so in Germany, the attitude toward the question of currency devaluation has changed during the past few months. It would not be true to say regarding Germany that Dr. Schacht's opinion has changed fundamentally as that the conditions under which devaluation would be carried out by this country appear nearer realization.

Understanding Possible

France's financial and economic conditions are considered here to be such that it must either devaluate its currency or introduce the monetary regimentation existing here and in Italy. Rather than follow the latter path, which Germany knows full well is easier to take up than to abolish at any given time, it is expected that France will choose devaluation of the franc. Hence, the possibility of some understanding between both countries as to future action.

Await U. S. Election

Devaluation in the case of either currency is considered possible only after the presidential election in the United States, since it is generally accepted that any step in this direc-

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Bullitt to Succeed Straus as Envoy Of U. S. to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—A second American master-diplomat today received orders to proceed to a new post in the center of European politics. William C. Bullitt, ambassador to the Soviet Union and close personal friend of President Roosevelt, was transferred to Paris to succeed Ambassador Jesse I. Straus, of New York, whose physicians have ordered him to take a complete rest for six months.

Another diplomatic expert, Willian Phillips, left his post as undersecretary of the state department this week to become ambasador to Italy.

The resignation of Mr. Straus was accepted by the President yesterday and within an hour the White House had announced the appointment of Mr. Bullitt as his successor. Although the latter is not a career diplomat, his views on foreign affairs have been relied on by the President during the last three and a half years.

As an assistant in the state department in 1917, Mr. Bullitt served as an attaché of the American commission to negotiate peace at the close of the World War. From there he went to Moscow with a special mission sent by President Wilson. A decade and a half later, he was called by President Roosevelt to participate in conferences leading to Soviet recognition, and was named ambassador to Moscow in 1934.

Since June Mr. Bullitt has been vacationing in this country. The new ambassador to Paris speaks French fluently.

Judge Cartoons Cartoonist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai's international community had a surprise and a laugh when a local newspaper published simultaneously a cartoon of Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China, and one of the cartoonist by the judge. It developed that Judge Helmick used to be both a newspaper reporter and a cartoonist when he was studying for admission to the bar. He comes from New Mexico.

Negotiated Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance

Sport and General

Found Way to 'New Stage' in Relations of Two Countries

Sir Miles Lampson (Tall Figure, Left Center), British High Commissioner in Egypt, and the Cairo Premier, Mustapha Nahas Pasha (at Right of Sir Miles), Played Leading Roles in the Successful Conferences at London

Anglo-Egyptian Pact of Alliance Signed at Ceremony in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Another ward of Britain grew up today when the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance was ceremoniously signed at the Foreign Office, thus beginning what tonight Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech to the delegates called a "new stage" in the relations of the two countries.

Egypt has been under British tutelage since 1882. At that time the country was nominally part of the Turkish empire. When Turkey joined the central powers in 1914 Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt. Then in 1922 it granted its ward nominal independence. Today the freedom becomes complete.

Troops Remain as Friends

British troops which have been in Egypt in the role of guardians are to remain as friends. From being a tolerated nuisance they have become today welcome guests, thanks to the strokes of a few pens in the famous Locarno room.

The historically-inclined see in today's ceremony a striking parallel with events at the other end of Africa after the Boer war.

Just as Boer leaders like Gen. Louis Botha, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts and Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, who fought to the end against the British and afterward became enthusiastic supporters of the British Commonwealth of Nations, so the Egyptian delegates who negotiated the present treaty of alliance have behind them a long record of anti-British agitation during the time of Egypt's subjection.

Former Attitude Recalled

Three of them, Makram Ebeid, Ahmed Maher Pasha and Mahmoud Nokrashi Bey, actually have been arrested for being privy to political assassination of an Englishman a dozen years ago.

All were released, but the judgment in the case of two last-named brought the resignation of a British judge on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Thus once again Britain gained friends by granting freedom.

The man to whom more than anyone else credit is due for finding a way through the maze of difficulties which stood in the way of today's achievement is Sir Miles Lampson, British high commissioner in Egypt.

The charming manner, tact, and comprehension of the Egyptian character have enabled Sir Miles to solve a problem which has baffled the efforts of many capable politicians and administrators.

Though he has undoubtedly been able to convince the Foreign Office in London of the reasonableness of many of the Egyptian claims and at the same time has modified the extremists' demands in Egypt, perhaps his most striking success has been in keeping the Egyptians united during these conversations. It is his view that only on such a basis can Egypt manage its own affairs successfully in the future.

"Prince of Pacificators"

Sir Miles—who has been called "The Prince of Pacificators" by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a former British foreign secretary—has played a very important part in diplomacy in the Far East. Before being appointed to his present post in 1933 he was British Minister in China.

There he had the unusual experience of spending two years in the country before he could find a stable enough government to which to present his credentials.

He served during a troubled period, but his personal influence in smoothing over difficult situations earned him a high reputation.

Negotiated Naval Pact

He negotiated a naval agreement between Britain and China and a trade treaty.

He endeavored to curb the Manchoukuo fighting with a proposal for a demilitarized belt along the Great Wall of China. He could speak both Chinese and Japanese before he took over the post of Minister in China and his knowledge of the Far East is now very extensive. Sir Miles has also served his country as high commissioner in Siberia.

In his remarks Secretary Eden said in part: "I have seen it said

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Senators Pledge Move in Congress To Help Alaskans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Immediate federal action is necessary to save the Alaskan native from himself and from eventual annihilation at the hands of the invading whites.

Thus does United States Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs, sum up the findings of a congressional party which inspected the northern territory during July. Accompanied by another committee member, Senator L. J. Frazier of North Dakota, and the committee secretary, Albert Grorud, he passed through here on his way home.

Two Major Problems

The two major problems which he intends to bring before the Senate for legislation are liquor control and employment of Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos, the three groups comprising the native population, as distinct from the transplanted whites.

Senator Thomas declared the territorial district attorney at Nome testified there is no law against selling or giving intoxicants to natives The latter's interpretation of existing law held that congressional repeal of prohibition also repealed the territory's prohibition, although natives had been barred from drinking even prior to the Volstead Act.

Senator Thomas said in an interview here that he is going to urge legislation to isolate Alaskan natives from drink in much the same manner that American Indians are protected under federal control.

Three Distinct Groups

"The Wheeler-Howard bill, passed two years ago," explained the committee chairman, "placed Alaskan natives in the same relationship to the Federal Government as the Indians of the States. These new wards embrace three distinct groups: the Indians of the southeast, the Aleuts of the central and Aleutian Island area, and the Eskimos of the north country. The natives make up 30,000 of the territory's entire 60,000 population, and

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British Press Portugal For Arms Embargo

Spanish Insurgents Believed Directed by Gil Robles From Over Border

Alfonso 'Note' Cited

Madrid Charges Former King With Predicting Victory for Fascist Rebels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Britain is pressing the military-clerical dictatorship of Portugal to order an immediate embargo on the export of arms to Spain, the Monitor learns here today.

It is understood that Sir Charles Wingfield, British Ambassador at Lisbon, has been instructed to support the French Government in bringing British influence to bear to persuade the Salazar dictatorship to make embargo immediately effective. It has been pointed out to Premier Oliveira Salazar that France, Britain and Germany are now operating such an embargo, to which Portugal has already agreed, and Portugal is now being reminded of its promise.

Assisting Rebels

It is understood that the reason for the joint reminder is due to reports from Lisbon that the Salazar Government has been actively assisting the Spanish rebels, despite the nonintervention undertaking.

It is persistently charged that the German steamer Kamerun, recently searched by Madrid warships off Cadiz, had been unloading at Lisbon 800 tons of airplane parts, light tanks, hand grenades and gasoline, all consigned to the rebels, and that the Swedish ship Wisborg has been doing the same.

Gil Robles at Helm

It is also asserted that rebel headquarters are actually operating from Portugal under the direction of José Maria Gil Robles, leader of the Spanish Roman Catholic Party, the "Accion Popular," and the coalition of the right known as C. E. D. A., that the Spanish Government troops seeking refuge across the Portuguese frontier are being handed over to the rebels by the Portuguese police and many are shot.

In a censored message from Lisbon, Spanish refugees, it is declared, "daily assemble to discuss events and latest news from their country, where a majority have sons and relatives fighting with the rebels."

Raising Rebel Funds

Señor Gil Robles is taking a leading part in organization of subscriptions for medicaments for the rebels and funds to aid destitute and bereft families. The subscription for gold articles opened amongst the "enormous multitude" of refugees yielded a valuable collection, chiefly of wedding rings, which the Marquis of Quitanar is personally going to deliver to General Cabanellas, presirent of the rebel junta at Burgos.

The message further describes refugees' political activities as unfounded and asserts the Kamerun discharged only gasoline and naphtha.

Powers Plan Control

The question of setting up an international body to control nonintervention in the Spanish conflict is now engaging the attention of the British and French governments, the Monitor learns.

This idea was first mooted by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

Although both Britain and France are understood to favor it, certain difficulties arise, among them the fact that anything tantamount to recognition of the insurgents as belligerents is in theory at any rate intervention, since the Madrid Government insists that they must be treated as rebels.

Only One Government

At present the only recognized government in Spain is in Madrid. According to the latest information here there is no immediate likelihood of Gen. Francisco Franco's gaining control of the capital. But even if he did, the struggle would not be over, in the opinion of informed British circles. Meanwhile, however, the British Government has no intention of indulging in any intervention by recognizing him, the Monitor is informed.

Similarly the question of what to do if an independent republic is proclaimed in Barcelona is being left till the event actually happens. There are admittedly definite signs of division among the Government's supporters, but it is not believed in Downing Street that Spain is about to dissolve into a number of independent states, though this might happen if the fascists showed signs of winning.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Aug. 26

Europe—Powers Seek Disarmament Anew

Germany's enlargement of its war machine agitates the capitals of Europe with new problems, new perturbations, new challenges to constructive action.

France busily counts German men under arms and arrives at approximately 1,000,000 against its own fighting force of 605,000. This is not the "equality" Germany has been demanding, but superiority, the French conclude.

Léon Archimbaud, French military authority, says there can be no extending of France's military service. Sober thinkers suggest that all that remains is to promote Premier Léon Blum's recommendation for arms limitation conferences. When Germany had only some 100,000 soldiers and the Allies were strong, the Allies would not cut their forces down. Now that Germany is strong, the Allies turn back to the disarmament table.

The new hobgoblin of a Socialist-Fascist war has switched French Socialists from their traditional pacifism to militancy. The moderate conservatives, wedged between Fascists and Communists, themselves once the principal advocates of stout fighting forces, are the main exponents of peace and disarmament at the moment.

Some critics will contend that the conservatives by failing to make social and economic concessions in time, have created two Frankenstein monsters—communism on their left hands, fascism on their right.

Neutrality—Powers Remind Portugal

Portugal, nearest neighbor of Spain, now becomes the object of pressure from Europe's volunteer firemen who strive to keep the sparks of Spanish rebellion from spreading. Great Britain, whose influence is great in Portugal, exerts pressure upon this nation to get it to immediately embargo arms exports to Spain. Germany, Great Britain and France have effected such an embargo.

Great Britain and France, with pledges of neutrality from nearly every European nation, work on the administrative problem of setting up an international body to enforce nonintervention.

Portugal's continued stability is regarded as important to the peace of Europe. Any serious domestic upheaval in Portugal might loosen Portuguese control over its extensive colonial holdings, thus inviting, some diplomatic circles aver, still more intense rivalry among the great powers.

Trotzky—Permitted to Stay in Norway

Leon Trotzky, proponent of world revolution, Russian model, and alleged absentee plotter in Russia's latest counter revolution conspiracy, can stay on in Oslo, Norway. Norwegian officials have agreed to permit him to remain until Dec. 18, the previously arranged date for his departure. Trotzky is obligated, however, as a condition of his stay in Norway to pledge himself anew to refrain from revolutionary activity. Mr. Trotzky made such a pledge before, but testimony of the 16 plotters in the Russian trial that he was the prime instigator in the plot, raises some question as to the scrupulousness of Trotzky's adherence to his promise.

Echoes—Egypt Freed; Worker's Earnings Counted

Men, governments, weather made this news:

Great Britain and Egypt, in the famous Locarno room, London, sign the treaty that ends the "veiled protectorate" and that gives Egypt

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Preserving the Best in American Institutions
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Economics in the Campaign

Sharing the Wealth and Sharing the Income—Two Different Concepts —The Goose and the Golden Eggs

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

THE free inquiry which Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee, upheld appropriately at Chautauqua should make us beware of slogans. For slogans are generally used in place of the argumentation which forms the basis of a sound education. They are generally the kind of half-truths that are worse than downright untruths. The speaker who relies upon them is himself either uneducated, in the sense that Governor Landon means the word education, or has a poor opinion of the mentality of his audiences, or is merely a rabble-rouser, a demagogue; a man whose appeal is not to the head, but to the base emotions or envy, jealousy, and greed.

The kind of slogan I have in mind is the popular one about "sharing the wealth"—as if wealth were something already earned, like income, ready to be shared; or as if wealth were money! The other day Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, thought fit to invoke this old memory of the late Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, and construed the phrase "sharing the wealth" to mean employee participation in industrial enterprises. It would have been better to leave interred a phrase which has its Louisianan connotation.

This Is the Real Wealth

Wealth is not money. It is expressed in factories, business genius, raw materials, and human labor. But unless these constituents are put together they are meaningless in our economic life. For the essence of wealth is a flow. Goods are made, distributed, and consumed, and the whole process makes a circle of continuous activity.

This is wealth—the wealth that is measured in the kind of dynamics which makes up our business indexes. These are reckoned in car loadings, retail sales, bank debits, and the like. The sum total shows us whether we are prospering or otherwise. As a friend of mine once put it, "the bean on the fork is wealth, but the bean on the shelf isn't." Obviously you cannot share a flow.

So you could not share the constantly moving chain of the Ford Motor Company by giving away the parts to Tom, Dick, and Harry. This suggestion, you may recall, was made by Senator Long. His residuary legatees who are now more or less gathered under the many-colored umbrella of the Lemke movement still retain his vision. The only trouble with the Ford illustration was:

What are you going to do with Mr. Ford? To my way of thinking Mr. Ford's business genius was first on the list of those potential wealth creators responsible for the making, distribution, and consumption of Ford cars. I would go further. If it had not been for Mr. Ford, the automobile industry as a whole would not have made the contribution to wealth-creation which has been registered by the industry. The wealth-dividers would have quite a job in splitting up Mr. Ford!

Now the late Senator from Louisiana got his slogan from a generalization. Curiously enough, it came from a well-known professor of economics.

But He Changed His Views

In 1915 Dr. Willford I. King, of New York University, wrote a book called, "The Wealth and Income of the people of the United States." In that book occurs the statement that "2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the national wealth." By wealth Dr. King meant things, whether used, i. e., or joined together or idle. That is the formal definition used by the orthodox economist. Dr. King got his conclusion from studies of estates probated in Massachusetts and Wisconsin. For a statistician of note Dr. King based his conclusion on rather meager evidence.

So it proved. Later Dr. King wrote another book,

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'Alfonso Note' Printed by Spanish Government Predicts Rebel Victory

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MADRID, Aug. 26—The Spanish leftist Government linked former King Alfonso to the revolt today with a letter attributed to him as-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

"Spain's Women Go Left" is the subject of an article by Phyllis M. Lovell of the Monitor's London staff which appears in today's Magazine Section.

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Canadian Teachers' Federation Stresses Better Rural Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Provincial governments in Canada were charged with shirking their full share of the educational burden at the recent annual conference here of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

Miss Jessie M. Norris of West Montreal, president of the federation, pointed out that in the case of seven provinces the contribution was less than 17 per cent of the total cost of education within the province.

Equal Opportunities Urged

Other "high lights" of the four-day conference included a plea for more peace education in the schools; emphasis on the inferiority of educational opportunities in the rural areas as contrasted to those in the cities and towns; and a charge that in both country and city schools there is still too much of a tendency to avoid relating teaching to the present-day world and its problems.

All provinces were represented at the conference. In addition to the 25 regular delegates officials were also present representing the Dominion Government.

Interchange of Teachers

Official acts of the conference included:

1. General expression of sentiment that universities should offer more scholarships than they do.

2. Approval of the interchange of teachers between Canada and the United States.

3. Approval of a policy of co-operation with the United States in regard to Education Week which will be held at the same time as National Education Week in the States.

Goal of Sound Citizenship

4. A resolution that Canadian teachers should seek to codify "the qualities, characteristics and attitudes that are broadly basic to a sound Canadian citizenship."

5. A resolution that "it be the policy of the Canadian Teachers' Federation to press persistently and continuously for a consciousness in the personnel of Canadian teachers that citizenship building for Canadian, Empire and world values means the building of basic attitudes from the beginning of school life."

Education for Peace

Miss Norris spoke of the need for peace education as well as advocating greater provincial contributions. On the subject of peace she was seconded by C. A. Oulton, Saskatoon superintendent of schools, who declared that teachers should become "active ministers of peace" and must dare make war on war.

At the same time, Mr. Oulton said, teachers must realize the need to reconcile adequate defenses with less armaments. He felt that it was the duty of those who understood the real meaning of war to stave off as much as possible its threat against the physical and moral structure of the nation.

Much of the time of the conference was devoted to the reading and discussion of the respective provincial federation reports. Following are significant excerpts from these reports:

British Columbia

The whole curriculum for British Columbia schools is now in process of revision. To carry out this work, the Department of Education sought the co-operation of the federation, and general and subject committees were appointed, upon which the most expert teachers were asked to serve along with officials of the department.

The purpose of the department is to establish modern and progressive courses of study for each type of school in the province such as will ensure the best educational program for every student.

The completion of this work is awaited with keen interest, as it will mark another important advance in the educational history of the province.

Alberta

Three questions have dominated the educational field here during the past year:

First, the amendments to the School Act providing for a larger unit of administration for educational purposes.

Second, an act amending the Teaching Profession Act, 1935, providing that membership in the professional organization shall be automatic.

Third, a revision of the program of studies.

The larger unit will consist of a division including possibly 60 or more schools. The division will be administered by a divisional board of five members selected democratically, thus allowing the electors to place their school affairs in the hands of men of high caliber chosen over a large area. The present boards will continue to exist, having the power to handle matters of local importance just as they do today. They may also act in an advisory capacity, making known to the divisional boards the wishes of the electors. Appointment of teachers and financing of the larger divisions are powers delegated to the divisional boards.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan the larger unit continues to be a subject of dissension for educational reform, with definite favor of the plan by boards of trustees generally so far as finances are concerned. Many express their approval of the larger unit for administration as well. The government has recently established a book bureau.

The Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation in collaboration with the university and Department of Education officials arranged for scholarships to assist continuation and high school teachers who were desirous of completing their degrees. Two hundred and seven applicants qualified for full or partial scholarships.

Manitoba

The number of radios in rural districts has increased during the past year, averaging about four sets per district. This is an important factor because the Department of Education of recent years has extended its radio lessons, and since some of the rural schools are now teaching Grade IX and occasionally Grade X, the departmental broadcasts have to do with the courses. The Department of Education and the federation are at present investigating the question of equipping schools with radios, and already quite a number of rural districts have expressed a willingness to put in a receiving set.

Ontario

The Joint Committee on Educational Research spent most of its time this year upon plans for a four-year course for those not going on to universities. Much of this and of the changes suggested by the elementary subcommittee on the Public School Course of Study was adopted in the plan outlined by the deputy minister of education at Easter. The later meetings of the committee were spent upon teacher training, as a result of which we confidently expect (a) more time for practice teaching to be given in the normal schools; (b) more investigation by the department into the possibilities of a different type of training.

Quebec

Our membership this year is 1775. At our convention, both grade and subject sections were well attended showing the keen interest that teachers take in their profession.

New Brunswick

Changes have been made in the training of teachers. The course is being made more practical. The student teachers are given greater facilities for observation and practice-teaching. The requirements for entrance into normal school are gradually being raised. But the one-year course is still being maintained, and many second-class teachers are being graduated with little or no hope of employment in the school room.

Nova Scotia

Though we have had to dispense with our Helping Teachers and our Summer School for another year, the Deparement of Education has shown considerable progress in a new inspectorial system, grants to junior high schools and free school books to the end of Grade VIII. The Common Examining Board continues to function, though the other two Maritimes have not yet joined.

It is encouraging to note the formation of a Provincial Home and School Association and two trustee organizations. It is also interesting to follow the progress of the larger unit idea. We are looking forward to considerable development in this matter within the next few years.

Prince Edward Island

The Carnegie libraries continue to render very valuable service to the schools of this province. The Carnegie grant for this purpose expiring this year, the executive of the federation appointed L. F. MacDonald head of a delegation to wait on the Government requesting them to continue this service to the schools, and the Government has acceded to this request.

The Teachers' Aid Service which was inaugurated by the federation last year under the direction of C. I. Hine, vice-principal of West Kent school, Charlottetown, has been very active during the past year. It is proving especially helpful to those teachers who are teaching in outlying districts where they have little or no opportunity to discuss their problems and difficulties with their fellow-teachers.

Draft Improved Educational Program for Canada

Group of Delegates to Teachers' Federation Conference at Saskatoon

President on Drought Tour

ON BOARD PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Aug. 26—President Roosevelt's special train rolled smoothly across Ohio and Indiana today bound on what is, in some respects, one of the most remarkable trips ever undertaken by a President of the United States.

It is—according to White House attaches—a nonpolitical trip in the midst of a presidential campaign.

It is a trip to a vast area that has been slowly and inexorably parched by months of blazing sunshine into a condition recognized by all tests to be one of the worst droughts in history.

And finally, on this trip a President who is up for reelection will go into conference with a Governor who happens to be seeking to oust him from his own office; certainly an event the like of which cannot be recalled in recent years, and speaking high praise for the calmness, self-control and sportsmanship of both candidates.

But it is the drought that has made an armed peace in politics, just as the drying of jungle waterholes is supposed to bring a temporary truce to fang and talon in Africa. Some areas to be visited are experiencing their third major drought in six years. It is not a drought in any ordinary sense. It is a situation in which the soil fertility of a vast empire gives threat of simply crumbling up and blowing away.

There is talk of the recurrence of a "dry cycle," a weather circle that natural scientists have hazarded may return in its queer, ruthless correlation with sun-spots to reach a peak every 46 years. Even that might be hopeful, for it would indicate that not long hence fertility will flood back again to the great inland plain empire, which was once recorded on the map as "The Great American Desert," and which now threatens to be restored to that mournful designation.

It is a situation which, by all accounts, requires first-hand observation for full realization, and it is for just that reason among others that the President and his party are going to the Great Plains, leaving Washington at 11 last night, and approaching Chicago, roughly a halfway point, this afternoon.

Mr. Roosevelt has been preceded on his visit by some of his experts, notably members of the great plains drought committee, under the chairmanship of Morris L. Cooke, who is due to make his report to the Chief Executive tomorrow at Bismarck, North Dakota, where acting Governor Welford of North Dakota, acting Governor Holt of Montana, and the four Senators of the two states, and others, will gather for the first conference.

Dakotas in Midst of It

The Dakotas are the center of probably the worst drought area. The size of the total territory affected, however, is vastly greater than that. The drought roster of counties covers parts, or all, of 22 counties. Every county in the two Dakotas, every county in Oklahoma, every county in Kansas, is included in the officially designated drought area. Territory affected in greater or lesser degree stretches from the Texas Panhandle to the Canadian border, and from the Rocky Mountains to Virginia.

In money this means the loss of nobody knows how many millions, compensated in part by higher farm prices which have made some communities actual beneficiaries by the catastrophe; in agriculture it has meant a challenge and disaster not merely to tens of thousands of families but to an entire system of farming.

Its Political Effect

In government it has dramatically illustrated the necessity for some measure of co-operative action. It is this latter circumstance, incidentally, which makes it possible to banish politics wholly from the trip even though politics are not once mentioned—a fact of which New Deal leaders on board this train are shrewdly aware.

Put in the form of statistics, the great plains drought area embraces a farming system upon which some 2,500,000 people are immediately dependent. Of these, the livelihood of at least 2,000,000 is said to be threatened, and subsistence jobs are already estimated to be necessary for a minimum of 120,000 and a maximum of 150,000. More will require aid when the need reaches its peak.

Expect $100,000,000 Minimum

For direct WPA relief work alone, outside of resettlement work or other aid, the monthly bill will be $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, with a minimum total of $100,000,000, according to Harry L. Hopkins.

The present Roosevelt trip will give an opportunity for discussion of half a dozen major remedial proposals, which are expected to get a national understanding for the first time under the dramatic auspices now provided.

It will be odd, indeed, if the New Deal leaders do not seize the opportunity to put forward the new Wallace, crop-insurance, ever-normal granary program sometimes referred to as the "Joseph plan."

This, in brief, means that the surplus of good years is physically stored for distribution in lean years but it carries with it a continuaton of federal crop control, which has long been the mark for New Deal critics.

Many Other Proposals

There are plenty of other proposals, for temporary or long distance assistance. Enlargement of federal crop loans is one of them and has already been announced; another is re-grouping and resettlement of population; still another is some federal inducement to conserve the soil by turning back plowed land to grazing land. There are also plans, actively under way, to set the farmers who are now on relief work to digging pasture-reservoirs against the time when the heavens will again let fall their showers.

So far as the present Roosevelt plans go, Saturday will see the party at Pierre, South Dakota; Monday at St. Paul, for conferences with Minnesota state and federal officials, and then to La Crosse, Wisconsin, for further conferences. On Tuesday, Sept. 1, the Des Moines conference occurs with five governors, including Gov. Landon, and finally on Sept. 2 and 3 additional conferences will be held on the trip back east. The President will be back at Hyde Park Sept. 5.

American Students Touring Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austro-American Institute has encouraged a number of American professors and students to visit Vienna this summer.

In July a group from Columbia University were here for a week to inspect schools and welfare institutions. Dr. Sherwood Eddy made another of his annual educational tours with 60 scholars and writers. Mr. G. M. Law brought two groups of teachers and students from the middle west.

In August "the Good Fellowship Tour" of New York University has been planned to enable more than 20 professors to come and they are to be followed by a group of the Education and Recreation Travel Bureau from Chicago with twice that number. A large body of teachers from the American Peoples College in New York spent some time in the Tyrol.

The Austro-American Institute has also made it possible for many travelers to come to the international music and directing courses of the Mozarteum and to the Salzburg Festivals. Many hundreds of individual travelers have also arrived in Vienna.

At present Austria cannot do very much toward returning their visits, but is sending six students on Carnegie Institute prizes to American universities this fall.

Jews See Peril To Immigration Into Palestine

ZURICH, Switz., Aug. 26 (AP)—Suspension of Jewish immigration to Palestine was characterized last night as the greatest danger facing the Jewish people in a speech by Dr. Chaim Weizmann before the General Council of the World Zionist Organization.

"We must recognize that we face a grave situation in Palestine, but despair is inadmissable," said Dr. Weizmann, president of the organization which between biennial congresses is ruled by the General Council.

"The greatest danger which faces us at this moment is the possibility of the suspension of immigration prior to the entrance into Palestine of the (British) Royal Commission of Investigation.

"To prevent such suspension is the immediate task of world Jewry."

(Palestine has been torn for 19 weeks by rioting during an Arab general strike called in protest against Jewish immigration and landowning. Scores of Jews and Arabs have been slain in countless skirmishes between Jews, Arabs and British and native police.)

David Ben Gurio, Chairman of the World Zionist Executive, said that "the suspension of immigration would mean moral defeat for the Jewish people and would be interpreted as a concession by the Government to pressure from the Arabs.

"Subsequently the Arabs would not hesitate to exert equally violent pressure in order to prevent the renewal of immigration."

Montreal Children Learn Crafts at Playgrounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Thirteen hundred children have received instruction in handicrafts on the playgrounds operated by the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association this summer. The instructors find that in girls' handicraft the children between 10 and 12 years do the best work, and that children of foreign parents lead their respective classes in the excellency of the work. The classes are conducted in the open air and range from 25 to 100 in a class, and the ages from 5 to 15 years.

All articles made by the children are of a practical nature, as the children derive more pleasure and interest in making things which they can use in their own homes or give to parents or friends as gifts. The girls' program is divided into a number of classes, such as felt, oilcloth, network, raffia and wool work. In boys' handicraft an attempt is made to encourage the boys to make articles which can be used not only in the home but on the playground itself. Great numbers of inlaid checkerboards are being made, and on especially hot days, they are used in checker tournaments.

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Japanese Thrust Blame for Rift Back Upon China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug 26—A special plenary session of the Institute of Pacific Relations was convoked yesterday for the purpose of giving all delegates here at the Yosemite conference as well as the representatives of the press an opportunity to hear Japanese delegates reply to attacks made on Japan.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former minister to China, in presenting the Japanese side of the controversy, claimed China's failure to reach unification was due to the struggles of her war lords rather than Japanese activities. He cited as example the recent union between Canton and Nanking which Japan did not obstruct.

Blame Put on China

He stated the "Manchurian incident" was largely due to China's failure to carry out certain points in treaties as well as her inability to stamp out a widespread anti-Japanese movement which had resulted in loss of lives, property and commerce to Japan. Mr. Yoshizawa continued, "I do not think everything Japan did in the past was right, but I am equally convinced that what China did was not always correct. The only way to attain peace and stability in China is for all of us to face courageously the stark realities."

In round-table discussions that followed, a tension that was noticeable at the previous session appeared to be greatly lessened. Everybody agreed good will and amity are necessary for world peace, although delegates disagreed on methods for attaining this ideal. The Chinese claimed true co-operation with Japan is possible only if the Japanese remove the following impressions entertained by the masses of Chinese people:

1. That Japan intends to increase continually her aggression on Chinese territory.

2. That Japan intends to impose her administration on the Chinese.

Japanese Viewpoint

The Japanese, on the other hand, argued that an agreement must be reached on the basis of facts as they are now since "restoration of a status quo was entirely impossible." Some Japanese delegates even claimed that the open door in Manchuria still existed and that the "impression that Japan is exerting pressure on China is entirely erroneous."

There was further discussion of communism in China which was violently anti-Japanese. The Chinese suggested that pressure from outside was unifying China and changing Chinese Communists into good Chinese citizens. At one round-table conference China's refusal to grant a terminus for United States clipper planes was explained by the Chinese as due to the fact that if China granted such privileges to American airplanes it would have to do likewise for Japanese planes.

China Demands Equality

Dr. Hu Shih, in an interview said, "China can co-operate with Japan only on terms of equality and not of one-sided domination or monopoly. The way to liquidate in China the anti-Japanese movement or sentiment is not through use of force but for Japan to go more than half way to appease and pacify the justified expressions of a nationalistic feeling in China." He cited as an example the case of the British who, by wise diplomacy and statesmanship, triumphed over a strong anti-British movement prevalent in China from 1925 to 1927 and finally succeeded in changing anti-British Chinese sentiment into one very friendly to Great Britain.

The conference today begins the general discussion on ways and means to preserve peace among the countries of the Pacific. Lord Snell, leader of the labor opposition in the House of Lords, in a speech full of wit and good humor in summing up the results of the conferences which have continued through the last 10 days said, "Have we achieved world peace? No, but we wished to achieve it, which is the first fruitful step. Above all we looked the other fellow in the face and called him friend." Lord Snell held that the League of Nations is the best instrument to achieve peace because we already have it. For, he said, "one hair on the head is better than two on the brush." Making a stirring appeal for preservation of democracy against the onslaught of the forces of dictatorship, Lord Snell concluded with a vigorous assertion that peace and democracy will win in the end.

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Steel Concerns Move to Block Unionism Drive

Labor's campaign to organize the steel industry has emphasized the division in the ranks of organized labor on the issue of industrial versus craft unionization. It has also highlighted the unity of labor in opposing "company unions," or employee representation plans, as the employers prefer to label them. The viewpoints of labor on these issues have been developed in articles and news stories that have appeared in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This is the second of two articles setting forth the employers' case for the employee representation plan.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The main defense of the steel industry against the campaign to unionize steel workers, opened this year by John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization with a war chest of $500,000 and more to come, is supplied by the employee-representation plan now in use in all the principal steel companies.

The system of employee representation, by which the workers in a steel plant elect their own representatives to deal with the management, gives labor greater benefits than the trade-union form of labor organization, according to advocates of the employee plan. Trade unionists, of course, disagree.

Plan New to Industry

To the greater part of the steel industry employee representation is new, dating back only to 1933 and the NRA. Four of the larger independents, however, have had the plan since 1919. Variations in detail are found in every industry and company.

Several million workers in American corporations, including many of the largest, are governed in their relations to management by plans of representation, often also called company unions of works councils.

Steel is the principal fortress of opposition to trade-union organization to be found in industry. The core of the steel business is its dominant company, the United States Steel Corporation. The corporation's newest resource is its employee-representation plan.

Allied Drives Planned

The corporation's plan derives importance not only from the union push in steel, but from the allied drives of the CIO in the automobile and rubber industries and the possible extension of the industrial union campaigns to other industries employing in all a total of 3,000,000 workers. Steel, however, is regarded by the CIO as the keystone of the entire non-union structure.

The steel industry's recently-adopted methods of labor organization have come but slightly to public notice. As a matter of fact the system of employee representation seems to be little understood outside of the labor world.

Just what a "company union," works council or employee representation plan is may be seen quickly from a description of the largest of them all, as obtained from the headquarters of the United States Steel Corporation. The outline of the corporation's plan, given informally by an official of the company, takes it up by the stages of its establishment and operation, as follows:

1. Plan not put into operation until approved by majority of employees voting in a referendum by secret ballot.

Plan May Be Amended

2. Plan is susceptible to amendment by action of the men themselves relative to any function of the plan exclusively theirs. It can be changed by joint agreement of the men and mangement in respect to those features concerning their joint procedure.

The system is flexible. It can be revised at any time to meet the needs of a local situation. Several notable amendments have been made in its few years' operation in the steel corporation. The plan remains in effect only at the will of the employees. Management binds itself to the plan in perpetuity, but it may be terminated by a majority of the employees at a referendum conducted by the men.

3. For the purpose of elections, a plant is divided into voting districts, usually on the basis of operating departments. In larger plants there is one representative for about every 300 men, in the smaller plants one to 100. The employees determine the units of representation.

Officials Not Eligible

4. Qualifications of a representative debar all company officials or persons having the right to discharge. None of these is eligible. All other employees have the right of suffrage and the right to elect an employee or a non-employee The U. S. Steel Corporation probably is unique among the steel companies in not limiting the choice of representatives to employees.

5. Elections are handled exclusively by the workers. Management supplies only the mechanical equipment, such as printing the ballots as instructed by the employees, and supplying ballot boxes and polling places. So far as having anything to do with the manner of elections, management's policy is "hands off!" The company does not try to influence elections. To avoid any appearance of this, foremen are ordered not even to urge their men to vote.

The first stage in the elections is a primary. Each worker is handed a blank ballot by the employees' committee on rules. The two men receiving the highest number of votes are declared nominated. For the election three days later these two names are printed on a ballot given to each employee. He votes for one.

The smallest number of representatives elected from any plant is five, the largest number is 35. The steel corporation has some plants employing only 150 men; its biggest 13,000.

Committees Formed

6. Organization of the employee representatives follows immediately after theier election. They form their own committees to consider wages, elections, and every other topic of importance. These committees come into being without the guidance or participation of any company official. They are of the men's own making.

7. Management appoints an equal number of representatives to serve on the joint committees of both men and management. Company representatives are drawn from the local plant staff and are foremen or plant executives.

8. Joint committees, bringing together in regular conference spokesmen for the workers and the employer, are set up. Of these joint committees the most important is the committee on appeals.

Agreement is reached, not by a majority of the entire joint committeee but by a concurring majority of each side. This provision protects a majority of the employee representatives from being outvoted through one or two of the workers siding with the company group.

Plant Has Contact Man

9. Management also has a full-time man assigned to employee-representation work in most of the larger plants. He keeps the management in touch with the representatives, and represents the management in negotiations with the representatives, their officers and committees. He is required to respond promptly to any request from representatives and to interview all of them, from time to time, with reference to matters of concern to employees.

10. The procedure for negotiation and adjustment is the most important feature of the plan, providing an orderly method for mutual agreement.

To illustrate, a man in one of the mills may have a grievance—and in the course of a year there are thousands of such instances. He has the right to lay the facts before his department superintendent or look for relief to the employee-representation plan.

If he prefers the latter, he goes to his representative and asks for help. The representative can seek a solution through the plant manager or he can refer the case to the joint committee on appeals.

This committee has the authority to make a full investigation. If a majority of both the employee and the management representatives concurs in the decision, the committee's verdict is final.

However, if the two sides, voting independently of each other, cannot agree, the issue may be referred, at the request of the employee representatives, to the president of the company.

By this step, the employee representatives do not disappear from the picture. Their committee continues just as actively in the case as ever. All that happens is that the president of the corporation is substituted for the committee of management representatives. Instead of dealing with subordinates, the workers' committee now negotiates with the company's highest executive.

Arbitration Is Final Step

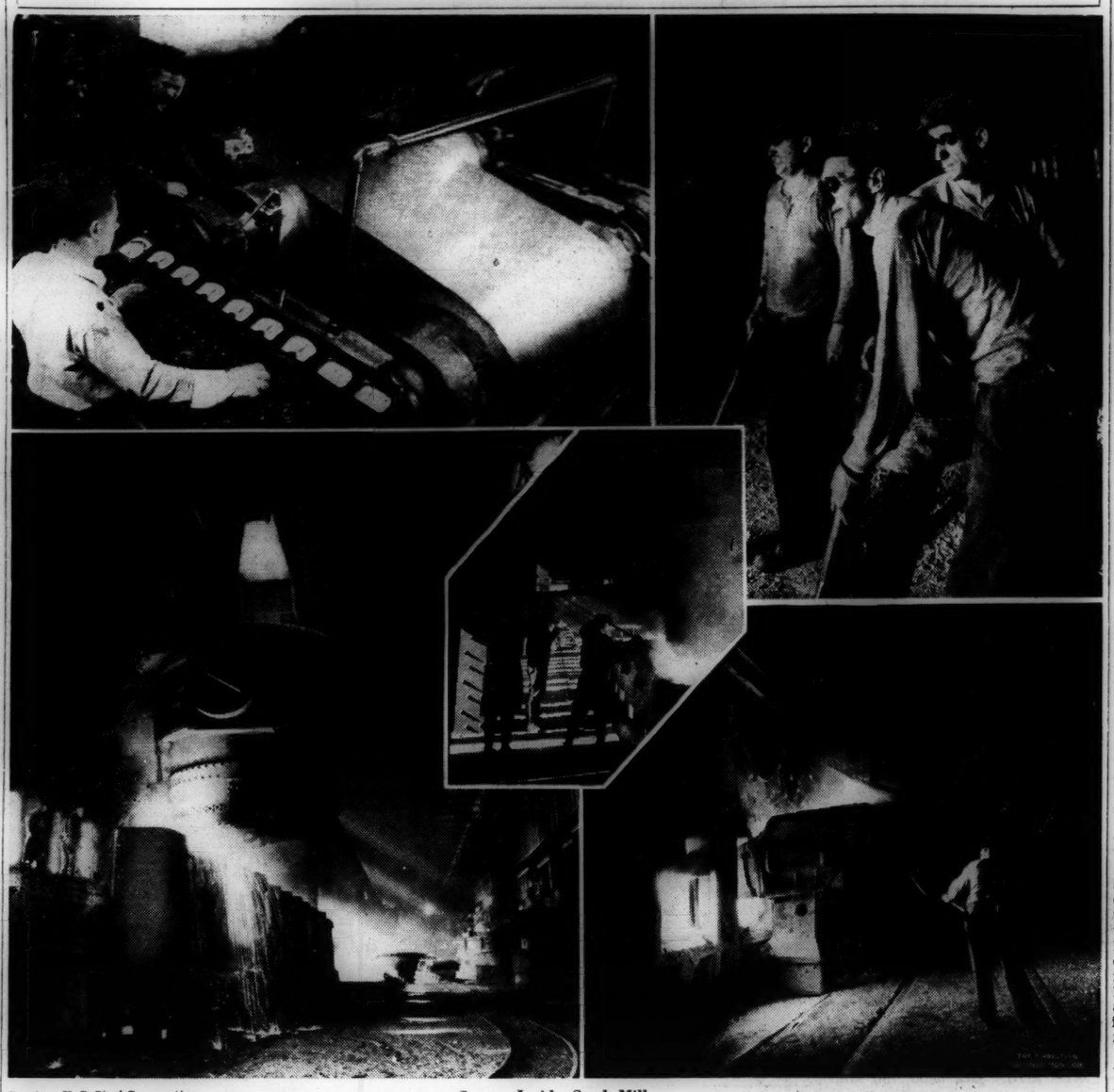
If conferences still produce no settlement, the president and the men may, by mutual consent, submit the matter to arbitration.

Wages as well as every other matter of common concern are subject to this process.

A general wage advance can thus come up to the president of the company.

Although the steel corporation, under the employee-representation plan, retains the right to discharge an employee for just cause, a worker has a protection today that he never had before. If he thinks he has been improperly discharged, he can bring his case on appeal clear up to the top of the company. If he is a representative and feels he has been discriminated against as such, he has still further safeguards.

Steel — Center of Labor Controversy



Courtesy U. S. Steel Corporation

Scenes Inside Steel Mill

Upper Left—Cold-Rolled Steel Passing Through Reducing Rollers

Lower Left—Pouring Steel Into 32,000-Pound Ingot Molds

Center—Prying Loose the Nozzle of Pouring Ladle

Upper Right—Open-Hearth Workmen Following Progress of a Heat in Open-Hearth Furnace

Lower Right—Adding Molten Pig Iron to Limestone and Steel Scrap After Steel Has Been Melted

Old Offender Pleads For Return to Prison

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, yesterday announced the arrest of Edward Rains, described as a forger and impersonator of army and navy officers.

Rains voluntarily surrendered at the Justice Department, expressing a desire to be returned to prison, Mr. Hoover said. He is being held in Washington subject to prosecution in Chicago and Atlantic City, N. J., for alleged impersonations. Mr. Hoover said Rains' criminal record, which discloses 33 different aliases, indicated law violations dating back to 1895.

Succeeds Portes Gil

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 26 (AP)—Silvano Barba Gonzalez, secretary of interior, succeeded Emilio Portes Gil last night as president of the National Revolutionary (government) party.

Scots Exchange Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—An exhibition of 60 water colors by members of the Royal Scottish Society left here recently for the United States and in return the Scottish Society is receiving an exhibition from the American Society of Water Colors. The American pictures will be shown at the 1937 exhibition in the Royal Scottish Galleries in Edinburgh. They will go to several other Scottish and English towns.

Stately Maori Ceremonials Kept for Future in Talkie Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Ancient and modern were mingled in dramatic fashion in the great gathering of Maoris and Europeans held recently at Waitara, near New Plymouth, to unveil a memorial to the late Sir Maui Pomare, a leader of the Maori people.

Sir Maui belonged to both races and, as a member of Parliament for many years and a Minister of the Crown, labored for the welfare of the original New Zealander. An educated man, he was one of those men of Maori blood who worked to accommodate the Maori people to modern conditions.

Maoris came from all parts of New Zealand to honor his memory, and European visitors included Viscount Galway, Governor General; Michael J. Savage, Prime Minister; the leader of the Opposition, a large parliamentary party, and the Anglican Bishop of Ao-tea-roa.

Unveiling Statue

The scene of the unveiling of the statue of Sir Maui Pomare was at the site of an historic Maori stronghold—battlefield in the Taranaki War, which resulted from the wrongful Waitara land purchase.

Sixty years after that purchase a royal commission endorsed the verdict of competent historians. It declared that the Government had been in the wrong and that the Maoris were entitled to compensation.

On the day of the unveiling there was no dwelling on battles long ago. All united in paying tribute to the memory of an honored leader. Old songs and dances, going far back into the history of the Maori, were part of the program.

But at every successive gathering of Maoris there are more signs of the influence of European ways.

Maori tradition was present in the straight-backed dignity of the tribal chiefs, the somber mien of the elder women, with their tatooed lips, and the studied actions of the dancers. It was seen, too, in the beautiful carving of the interior of the meeting house, carving representing Maori legends, done by the present school for carvers at Rotorua, and in the cooking of great quantities of food in the ancient earth-oven style.

Use Cosmetics

Side by side with these links with the past were Maori girls, with faces that showed the use of cosmetics, and warriors in plus fours and football jerseys. One painted warrior waited his turn for dinner in a bowler hat and unlaced boots. Near the native ovens, where a cook distributed steaming kumaras and fish with his bare hands, a storehouse bore the notice, "No Admission Except on Business."

At one end of the camp, under a large marquee, a fashionably dressed young Maori girl played syncopated dance tunes on a piano.

A "talkie" machine "took" the ceremonies, and the speeches and choruses were relayed by radio through the national stations. At broadcasting headquarters in Wellington, recordings were made of the proceedings, so that a future generation may know what the Maori was like in 1936.

King of Italy Honors California Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Rudolph Altrocchi, chairman of the department of Italian in the University of California, has been awarded a bronze medal by the King of Italy in recognition of his teaching of Italian language and literature for more than 20 years.

Presentation of the award was made by the Italian Consul General in San Francisco, at a recent banquet marking the fiftieth anniversary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in that city. The medal was originally bestowed by the King of Italy, in October of 1932, but its presentation was delayed until the present.

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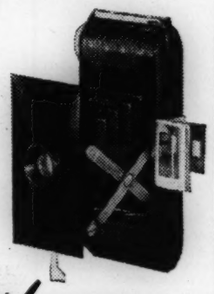

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Spanish Conflict Hits Reds In Latin-American States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Spanish revolt has been disastrous for both "pink" and "red" political forces in South America. It is directly responsible for the rupture of the Popular Front in two countries—Chile and Argentina—and the lessons already provided make the defeat of the Left in the forthcoming general elections in Chile and Peru a practical certainty.

Everywhere the Radicals—a left-center party which is powerful in most Latin states—are falling over themselves in denying alliance with the socialists and communists, while the Right—Conservatives and Liberals combined in most cases—are jubilant because of the continuous stream of recruits from the waverers of the center groups.

Consolidation

Why is the course of South American politics affected by the Spanish revolt? Mainly because the Left in the majority of continental states was aroused by the republican revolution in Spain and commenced the consolidation of its forces under the banner of the Popular Front which had been successful in the mother country. After months of tedious negotiations the Radicals finally agreed to an electoral pact with the socialists and communists, and a series of supplementary elections, in those countries, notably in Argentina and Chile, where elections are still held, revealed that the Popular Front was the best-devised vehicle for the ride to power. They were surprised that it had not been thought of before.

Radical Dominance

The Argentine Radicals in May had won their way back to dominance in Congress. The Popular Front was not actually in existence at that time, but the elections were fought with a sharp dividing line between Left and Right and the Radicals had accepted the support of the extremists. In Chile, where the formation of the Front was triumphantly celebrated, the important Cautin senatorial seat was wrested from the Right in a supplementary election, while continued pressure brought about the dissolution of the semi-fascist republican militia, 50,000 strong, while the stage appeared well set for a smashing Left victory in the general elections scheduled for next March. In Peru the Apristas and other Left elements emerged from their underground retreat, to take advantage of the swing of the political pendulum on the continent. Their task was more urgent because elections were scheduled for October of this year.

Left in Retreat

A more remarkable revulsion of electoral feeling has probably never previously occurred in South America. Today, as a result of the development and revelations of the Spanish revolt, the Left forces are in full retreat. The significant point is that the change was effected long before there was any clear indication of the ultimate outcome of the peninsular strife. Whether true or not, the reported terroristic conduct of the Popular Front in the motherland has caused a profound impression in the New World Latin states and, even if the Government is triumphant in Spain, it is unlikely that the liberals and advanced intellectuals will continue to be identified with a similar political combination here.

The Radicals are already faced with the loss of the professional men and small property owners who hitherto have been the backbone of their party. This important section of the community has little in common with the conservatives and would be prepared to vote for far-reaching social experiments under constitutional guarantees; but in the end they would prefer stagnation to the anarchy they fear would be created by the extreme elements of the Popular Front.

"Reds" Get Setback

The Argentine Radical Party's rejection of the Popular Front was a severe setback for the "Reds" in that country. The combination was actually in existence long before the revolt in Spain but developments there, and the reaction of Argentine public opinion, caused the Radicals hastily to reconsider their position. The National Committee passed a resolution formally declining the communist invitation to "combined action in defense of the country's democratic institutions. This resolution based refusal on the ground that the Communists wished to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, "whereas the Radical Party is traditionally opposed to every form of dictatorship, whether bourgeois or proletarian." Without the Radicals, the Popular Front is innocuous, but it is interesting to speculate what the Radical attitude would have been were it not for the lessons of the Spanish strife. The party had previously given every encouragement to the formation of the Front.

"Amiable Overtures" Rejected

The Argentine Communists were not told by their erstwhile Radical friends that they feared the break-up of their party. Their overtures were rejected as politely as possible and were described as "amiable" and based on "opportune and well-meant considerations." The decision was adopted, according to the detailed terms of the resolution, because the party could not abandon a tradition of 30 years' standing, which included the maintenance of the integrity of the constitutional system, regulating the state, the family, private property and the rights of individuals. This national organization was not accepted by the Communists, it was pointed out, for these wished to establish a proletarian dictatorship, which is not acceptable to the Radicals despite their desire to assist the working-classes.

Purge of Radicals

In Chile a Radical party purge is under way following the result of the senatorial by-election at Coquimbo where the party staked its prestige with the Popular Front against the Right combination of conservatives, liberals and democrats. The seat belonged to the Radicals by tradition and the mining province of Atacama within the constituency was the "spiritual home" of the party. Yet the electoral battle was lost. Gabriel Gonzalez, the Left candidate, admitted he lost because of the Communist alliance which "events in Spain" converted into a heavy liability.

Octavio Señoret, president of the Radical Party and of Chile's Popular Front, added his testimony that the Communist "lost us the seat."

Have Learned Lesson

The collapse of the Chilean Popular Front is considered imminent because of these Radical forebodings. More than a score of Radical deputies have threatened to retire from the party unless it forsakes its red alliance. For them the lesson of the election is plain. Both the Right and the Left campaigned with illustrations from the Spanish conflict until it was almost a question of the electors voting for the revolutionaries or the Popular Front in the motherland. The rebellious Radicals are also fearful that the substantial majority secured by the Right may prove a stimulant to the National Socialist forces which recently have been more aggressive in Chile.

Press comment demonstrates a widespread conviction that the Coquimbo election result will have a salutary effect on Radical party organization and policy.

Definite Split Forecast

Leaders' declarations forecast a definite split from the socialists as well as the communists and a return to the historic Radical program, which is similar to that of all advanced liberal parties the world over—state prevision and supervision where private enterprise fails but permanent guarantees for individual property and initiative as well as for the maintenance of public order.

Thus there is ample evidence that the lessons of the Spanish strife have been taken to heart by one of the most powerful political parties in the majority of South American countries and that the whole continent will benefit from the sufferings of the mother country. The extremist forces appear to have suffered a serious setback, just at the time when they were expecting to win impending general elections under the Popular Front banner.

The most satisfactory reaction, however, is a strengthening of the center parties with a healthy leavening of South American radicalism and liberalism, which may prove the best bulwark against any backwash of the mother country's turbulence.

Fire Chief Wins Cake-Baking Title

By the Associated Press

Littleton, Colo., Aug. 26

FRED WOODSOME fights fire for excitement, runs a steam shovel for a living, and bakes cakes for championships.

As chief of the Littleton volunteer fire department he thrilled the throngs at a home-coming celebration with a demonstration fire run.

Then he walked into the kitchen and won the championship in the cake baking contest for men.

"What credit there is for my success should go to my wife," he said; "she's my trainer."

Lost Art Revived in Hawaii

Hawaiian children are being taught the nearly lost art of making tapa cloth by pounding bark.

Radio Programs in Australia Are Prepared 'While You Wait'

Radio Comment

Down in Australia radio program builders have learned to construct a program quickly and effectively on a time limit.

In Perth, West Australia, a millinery house contracted a few hours before its scheduled radiocast time for a program over several Class B stations in order to meet a competitor. The program consisted of a comedy drama about fashions and clothes to be presented at a special sale. Class B stations in Australia are permitted to radiocast advertising programs.

Paul Daly, Perth concert artist and announcer, wrote the script, cast the play and rehearsed it by 4 p. m. on the day of radiocasting. Effects were arranged and everything was apparently ready for presentation. One Class B station, however, found that it had overlooked a booking for a 30-minute program at 9 o'clock, the scheduled time of the hastily prepared radiocast. The link apparently could not be completed.

The delinquent Class B station arranged in utmost haste with W. E Coxon, director of a recording company, to take a telephone transmission from the originating studio to the recording plant. Two records were made in the recording studio and at 9:15 p. m. the first recording was rushed to the unlinked station. The second record followed 15 minutes later. At 9:30 the whole recorded version of the comedy drama was radiocast through the third unit of the intended radio link.

Mr. Coxon, who performed the speedy recording job, is a radio pioneer, having been associated with radio in Perth since 1920. He was the first manager of a commercial station erected by Basil Murray, general manager of the Westralian Farmers Limited, The station ultimately became 6WF, present Perth Class A station operating by the official Australian Broadcasting Commission.

* * *

American Music

American music, ranging from primitive Indian chants and continuing through homely folk ballads and Negro spirituals to present forms in the jazz band and symphony orchestra, will be radiocast simultaneously to 21 nations of the world in the first Intercontinental Concert to be presented on Sunday, Sept. 20, from 4 to 4:30 p. m., eastern daylight time. This is 9 p. m., British summer time. The program will open with the roar of Niagara Falls from microphones located near the well-known waterfall.

This program will be radiocast jointly by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

The program is the first of a series during which the radio companies of other member stations will present the native music of their countries. The second Intercontinental Concert will originate from the Argentine Tango Congress in Buenos Aires, some time in February, 1937.

* * *

Philadelphia Orchestra

The Philadelphia Orchestra will begin early in November a series of weekly broadcasts over the nation-wide WABC-Columbia network, to be presented by a group of America's leading financial institutions located from coast to coast. The arrangement calls for the exclusive services of the Philadelphia Orchestra for the next three years.

* * *

The World in Tune

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Aug. 30

London—6 p. m.—Beethoven's Sonata in C Minor, Op. 30, No. 2, by Antoinette Rubbra, violinist; Edmund Rubbra, pianist. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

London—6:45 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Irish Guards. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

London—9:51 p. m.—Thelma Reiss, violincellist. GSP, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Monday, Aug. 31

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg. 31.3m.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

London—7 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra, Daniel Melsa, conductor. GSP. 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Boston—8 p. m.—Talk, "The Indian Mathematician-Ramanujan." Prof. Godfrey Harold Hardy, University of Cambridge. W1XAL, 6.04meg, 49.67m.

London—9:20 p. m.—London String Trio recital GSP, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

London—6 p. m.—Betty Humby, pianist. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

London—7 p. m.—Reginald Foort, theater organist. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"Spanish Music in the Time of Charles V." DJM, 6.07meg, 49.35m.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"A Generation Changes Germany—New Face of German Cities—Nürnberg." DJM, 6.07meg, 49.35m.

London—9:31 p. m.—Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra. GSP, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Wednesday, Sept. 2

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

London—6 p. m.—"Blackout," drama; Olga Haley, mezzo soprano; talks, "Oysters"; Fred Hartley's quintet; Brian Lawrence soloist. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.23m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Royal Customs Guard Band; talk, "Pride of Work"; Enzo Aita, tenor. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Selections from opera "La Traviata." DJM, 6.07meg, 49.35m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Leipzig String Quartet; cymbalo soloist. DJM, 6.07meg, 49.35m.

London—9 p. m.—"Home from Sea," revue; Norman Anderson, pianist; recording of eyewitness account of Walker Cup golf match, relayed from United States; Maurice Vinden, organist; news. GSP, 15.14meg, 19.82m, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Boston—8 p. m.—"Medieval Universalism and Its Present Value." Prof. Étienne Gilson. W1XAL, 6.04meg, 49.67m.

Thursday, Sept. 3

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

Berlin—5 p. m.—Introducing the New Month. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.49m.

London—6 p. m.—Cafe Colette Orchestra; "Whose Nose?" short story; BBC Dance Orchestra; news. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Boston—9 p. m.—"The Historical Approach to Music." Prof. Edward Joseph Dent. W1XAL, 6.04meg, 49.67m.

London—9 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra; Jan van der Gucht, tenor; recording of eyewitness account of Walker Cup golf match from United States; variety recordings; Eileen Andjelkovitch, violinist; news. GSF, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Friday, Sept. 4

Boston—8:30 a. m.—"Astronomical Consequences of the Relativistic Problems of Several Bodies." Prof. Tullio Levi-Civita. W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—1:30 p. m.—"The Cosmical Constants and the Recession of the Nebulae." Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington. W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 11.79meg, 25.45m.

Berlin—5:15 p. m.—Craft and vocation songs; peasant cabaret; Richard Strauss Evening. DJD. 11.77meg, 25.49m; DJM, 6.07meg, 49.35m.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "Guido del Popolo"; relay of gymnastic display; Ines Di Paola, soprano. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m.

London—6 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra; "Spilling the Beans," historical snaps; dance music; news. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Boston—8 p. m.—"Authority and Resistance to Social Change," Prof. John Dewey. W1XAL, 6.04meg, 49.67m.

London—9 p. m.—"Blackout," drama; songs at the piano, Michael Cole; sports talk; "Hotel Tariff," revue; news. GSP, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Saturday, Sept. 5

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 9.57meg, 31.3m.

London—6 p. m.—Commentary on Tourist Trophy motorcar race, Belfast; studio recital by empire artists; "Brown Sails," descriptive commentary of fishing port and fisher folk, from Dunure, Ayrshire; news. GSP, 15.31meg, 19.6m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.53m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

London—9 p. m.—BBC Military Band; soloist; Round Table Singers; "Round the British Isles"; news. GSF, 15.14meg, 19.82m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.32m.

Future of America Is Declared Safe

(Continued from Page 1)

the first touch of spring that set the sap stirring. Sumach spouts were fitted in the tap holes, and men and boys gathered round for the first taste of "maple wax" as a snow bank was leveled to receive the hot sweet liquid, in a world that had no candy.

Days of Square Dance

The co-operative activity of a house-raising or a "bee" was likely to end with the planks of the kitchen floor or the barn resounding to the rhythm of the square dance. Honest appetites were stayed with sparkling cider, homely pumpkin pie and doughnuts. Fiddling was distinct from violin playing in that the fiddler held the weight of his instrument with his left hand instead of under his chin. As important as the fiddler himself was the caller, or announcer, shouting, "Swing your partner for the Portland Fancy." The caller was the singer or bard of the olden times, he told the dancers what to do, but with poetry, imagery and fervor.

Then when the homemade candles, or later, the oil lamps burned low, the sleeping children were awakened from the trundle beds where they had been stowed and from the cornhusk pellets of the loft room; the families tucked themselves away in the farm wagons to travel home to distant farms over stony roads.

Colonial Influence

Dancing was abhorred by the Puritans. But that prolific, stiff-necked and redoubtable breed merged itself finally into the mellower current of the colonies and the growing Republic, carried its town meeting, its white church, its red schoolhouse, across the Connecticut, across the Berkshires, across the Catskills and Adirondacks; over the Alleghanies and the Appalachians; across the Indian and buffalo country; across the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, across the great plains (in a Conestoga wagon), and at last right over the Rockies and the Sierras to the blue Pacific.

The big New England families ultimately took out with them a belief in the right of every boy and girl to a free education, to think and say about what they wanted to, and to worship as they pleased.

Just as a matter of statistics, the native whites who settled in America up to 1790 contributed to the racial stock an estimated 47,000,000 by the year 1920. They contributed, also, an experiment in government considered as dangerous and radical in its day as Russia's is now, and in the social field, a New World absence of class distinctions that has always been a little hard for older countries to understand.

Absence of Caste

This complete unawareness, or indifference, to castes is amusingly illustrated anew each summer by Americans wandering over the face of Europe. Most of them have slight realization of their own land's distinctive institutions till they start their travels.

Take Claverly Street, that typically American street, for example. All afternoon the Smith family has been packing for its summer vacation. The trusty car stands outside the door, fairly bending under the load of duffle bags packed along the running boards. They will all be up at 4 tomorrow morning, bidding good-by to the quiet street, every inch of their car space filled with the ample family; and they will not stop till they are 300 long miles north—nor ever realize that they are doing something out of the ordinary. They and their Canadian cousins have been bred with a friendly continental-consciousness, distinctive to the New World.

Self-Reliance

They have the knowledge of a vast country, free from frontiers, and they possess also, self-reliance, and the firm belief when they start out for an objective that they will attain it, whether they pursue the Promised Land in a Model T or a Covered Wagon. They have the expectation, too, of getting help from their fellow travelers along the way if they need it. It was co-operative action that marked the old-time "housewarmings," and that took the ox-hauled schooners across the prairies. If the Smiths run out of gas they will get some from fellow voyagers. It is a fellowship of the road, not essentially different on numbered highways and cement boulevards from trails marked by buffalo skulls.

In normal American thought, too, there is the youth and ebullience that comes from a successful attack on a continent. The American has seen city streets built up even in his own generation. This fast tempo of an expanding country, this national consciousness of an irresistible sweep over a wilderness, this youth and freshness that number time only a few generations from the red Indian, is interwoven so completely in the national consciousness, that few Americans realize it is there at all. They must go abroad to realize their distinctive antecedents; stand before Winchester Cathdral, whose history is half as long as England's, or view a "rose-red city, half as old as time," even to guess that they, as individuals, are different from other nations.

Strength and Weakness

In this newness, rawness, lie their weakness and strength, as novelists have long delighted to point out. Americans carry their lack of social distinctions with a universal unawareness. The city taxi driver is as unembarrassed by any feeling of social inferiority in his free and easy chatting with his fare, as was the New England "hired man" who married his employer's daughter.

Now, times are changing somewhat. The pony express has given way to the airmail. The old frontier is gone, and unrestricted immigration promptly ended with it. The decennial birthrate has dropped from its incredible 35 per cent to 14 per cent or lower, and America discovers suddenly that it has social problems, like the rest of the world. But old traditions go on, and set their mark on American manners and institutions.

Antidote for Alarmists

Seen in the calmness of historical perspective, against the background of unceasing victory over obstacles, this view of American democracy, stemming from British democracy, is a comforting affair. It is an antidote to the din of alarmists, who are always seeing "Communism" or "Fascism" on one side or the other.

America has survived many a crisis, many an election.

America puts its faith in old Puritan Square-toes, who unconcernedly faced a howling wilderness with his Bible and blunderbuss; puts its faith in all that line of spare country farmers who kissed their Nancy's cheeks rosy red when they found the red ear of corn at the huskings; puts its faith in the modern Smith family of Claverly Street, who trundle off at 4 a. m. for their adventuresome 300-mile trips. America's faith is in, and its efforts behind, the preservation of all those humane, joyous and spiritual qualities that can vitalize America's future, as they have brought it through pioneer days to national maturity.

Coast Towns Center Of Rebel Activities; More Flee to France

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Northern Insurgent Army advanced one mile on Irun today, forcing back desperate Spanish loyalists in a bitter offensive.

Two thousand rebels, with a tank, six armored cars and anti-aircraft guns, centered their attack along the Bidassoa river while 6000 legionnaires led advances in the Oyarzun sector toward the Irun-San Sebastian road.

Two thousand loyalist militiamen, blasting roads and throwing up a screen of machine gun fire, checked the advance on Irun when the rebels still had three miles to go.

Seven-Hour Battle

The battle started at 4 a. m., and raged on for seven hours with rebels still pressing their advance.

While retreating militiamen blew up roads before the insurgents, Government airplanes bombed the rebels and scored at least one direct hit on an anti-aircraft battery.

Along the riverfront, rebels in armed cars following a fascist tank, charged forward for a half mile until a section of dynamited road exploded before the caravan.

The tank lumbered over the debris and infantry forces followed, deploying in the hills.

From Behind Haystacks

Rifle and machine gun fire broke out from behind haystacks, trees and farm buildings barricaded by loyalist defenders.

A group of insurgents, including several women, piled into a hole blasted in the road and attempted to repair the damage. They continued digging, although they were ready targets of government fire.

A government truck from Irun rushed a field gun into position near Behobia, suburb of the city, and a government armored train also took up a position there, indicating that it would be the final line of loyalist defense.

Refugees streamed across the border into France and others took shelter underneath the international bridge connecting Irun and Hendaye.

French police forced spectators on the French side of the border to keep moving.

Minister to Japan Espouses Rebellion; Confident of Victory

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Spanish Minister to Tokyo, notified the foreign office today that he had broken off relations with the Madrid Socialist Government and henceforth would support the insurgent regime.

The counselor of the Tokyo legation and the Spanish consul at Kobe joined Señor de Vigo in a statement asserting, "Owing to our innermost convictions we have broken off relations with the Madrid Government since July and now are identified absolutely with the movement led by Gen. Francisco Franco, Miguel Cabanellas and Gen. Emilio Mola, men of lifelong and dignified patriotic careers. . . .

"The present struggle is between anarchy and communism on the one hand and civilization, order and the respect for sacred rights for humanity on the other."

Señor de Vigo professed confidence of victory for the insurgents and predicted that General Franco or General Mola would be the next President of Spain.

A foreign office spokesman said that Japan's attitude toward Señor de Vigo was not yet determined.

Rabbit-Sized Antelope

A full-grown blue duiker antelope in Fleishhacker zoo, San Francisco, is only as large as a rabbit.

Europe Follows U. S. Plan In Neutrality Toward Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Something new in international relations has been started by the non-intervention agreement negotiated by the European powers in respect of the conflict in Spain.

Hitherto, when civil war has broken out, it has been the custom in due course to recognize both sides as belligerents and observe neutrality towards them. Neutrality, according to international law, involves an attitude of impartiality, but does not necessitate the neutral state preventing its nationals from supplying munitions to either belligerent. That is a task for the belligerents themselves. The rights and duties of both sides are laid down in The Hague Convention of 1907.

As to Belligerency

During the American Civil War, most of the European Powers recognized the Southern States as belligerents. This left citizens of the countries concerned free to trade in war material with both sides, though at their own risk.

During the present Spanish Civil War, on the other hand, the European countries have deliberately undertaken the duty of preventing certain articles, mostly those mentioned in the annex to the Arms Traffic Convention of 1925, from leaving their territory en route for either side in the Civil War.

The new procedure bears a close resemblance to that adopted by the United States in its attitude toward the Italo-Ethopian war when it prohibited the export of munitions to either side.

One Side Recognized

In the Spanish case, however, only one side has so far been recognized as a belligerent. The normal procedure, therefore, would have been to forbid export only to the rebels, seeing that international law definitely allows recognized governments to obtain war materials from other countries.

Although the rebels have not been officially recognized as belligerents, the International Committee of Control at Tangier recognizes passports signed by the Tetuan rebel authorities as valid and allows Gen. Francisco Franco's officers to enter the International Zone provided they are not in uniform. On August 8, when the Civil War had been in progress since July 18, the Committee also forbade Spanish Government warships to return to Tangier which for a time they used as a refuge after shelling the rebels' positions.

Mississippi River So Low Barges Scarcely Float

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26 (AP)—With the Mississippi river at its lowest level in 11 years, U. S. engineers of the Memphis district had six dredges working at top speed to keep a clear channel for navigation.

The river gauge here stood at .1 of a foot below the zero level, and was the lowest since Sept. 15, 1925, when the reading was .6 feet below zero.

Only five months ago the engineers were maintaining an around-the-clock watch over the levees as the "father of waters" threatened to flood thousands of acres of farm land. The river stage then was more than 40 feet.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Endeavor, Struggle, Concentrate, overcome discouragement; count the letter most frequently used, call it "e"—it may be "s"—then solve the peculiarities of this message.
2. Pink, Pint, Pent, Sent, Seat, Slat, Slut, Slue, Blue.
3. Lauding, Languid.
4. D, D, V, A, I. (DAVID.)
5. P and EM on IUM (pandemonium).

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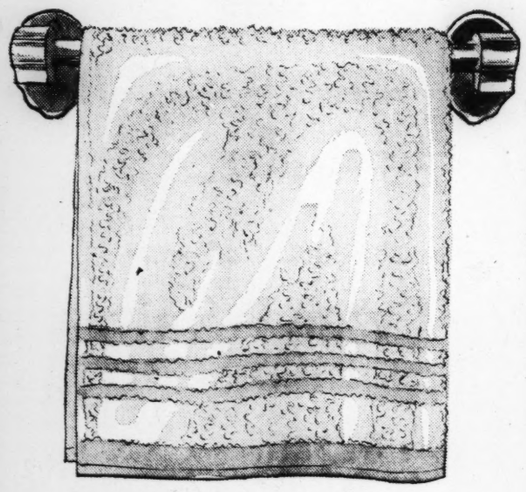

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HARRISBURG, PENNA.

British Press Portugal To Maintain Arms Embargo

(Continued from Page 1)

suring fascist rebels "victory is ours."

The letter, urging rebels to "respect nothing," said:

"You may count on me for any assistance you may need."

It was addressed, the Government said, to Ramon Alberola, former aid to Deputy José Maria Albinana, and was seized by agents searching Señor Alberola's residence.

Letter With List

The letter with a long list of names of persons assertedly implicated in the revolt was turned over to the Department of Public Safety.

The Government also announced the arrest of a captain of artillery and a sergeant at the aviation grounds for acting in liaison with fascists.

Valiente Garcia, secretary to former Minister of the Interior Salazar Alonso, was arrested on charges involving insurrection.

Documents found in the residence of the secretary to the Spanish embassy at Warsaw, Perez Caballero, linked him with the revolt, the Government asserted.

Fascist Planes Down?

Two fascist war planes were reported shot down during fighting in the Guadarrama Mountains as loyalist forces advanced against the rebels.

Another plane was reported captured after a battle with air forces under Commander Perea.

The government, wildly excited by news that a white flag was flying from the Alcazar at Toledo, ordered a grim cordon around the beleaguered fortress ready for the surrender of the 1700 rebels within—now believed fighting among themselves.

In Difficult Position

With their 1500 sacks of wheat burned by fire which resulted from shelling by loyalist airplanes, the Alcazar rebels with their women folk and children were known to be in desperate straits. They had little hope of holding out long enough to give insurgents pressing from the west any chance to relieve them.

Rumors of the surrender of the besieged barracks, which had resisted all attack for five weeks, arose from the hoisting of a white flag on one of the towers.

The white flag, however, appeared to have been hoisted by one section of the fascist forces, supposedly private soldiers and civil guards.

Poised for Battle

Loyalist commanders of the territory west of Toledo kept their troops poised for battle after reports of fierce fighting between Navalmoral de la Mata and Talavera de la Reina. Communications between these points were irregular throughout the night.

In a no-quarter battle at Val del Casa del Tajo in the same sector, loyalists claimed they routed a rebel column commanded by three priests, each throwing hand grenades with dexterity.

Loyalists captured the priests and 39 others, the Government said.

Rebel Offensive Still On

The loyalist general staff in the Guadarrama battle area professed relief after successfully resisting a four-day rebel offensive.

Government war planes prepared for renewed bombing of Oviedo, Saragossa and Teruel, northern fascist strongholds, while troops were ordered into an offensive against the "well-entrenched enemy" at Cordoba.

Official reports stated three rebel planes, one piloted by a foreign crew, believed to be Italian, were shot down at an unspecified point in the Province of Guipuzcoa.

José Giral Pereira, Prime Minister of the Spanish Government, in interview said in part:

"In the unfortunate clash splitting Spain into two camps, the military situation gets better for us every day and fully confirms my optimism at the outset.

"Actually it is going too far to give the name 'war' to what really is a popular rising led by the Government against military and fascist pronunciamientos.

"Against this all people of Spain and official institutions of the state faithful to the Government are fighting.

Conditions Improving

"Our means for pursuing the struggle were few at the outset but there is no doubt now that they are better than those the rebels possess.

"It all has been a phenomenon of improvising good will, for in addition to material resouces we mobilized in really a wonderful manner. We can count now on the force of popular sentiment.

"We have today no mean army. Without being indiscreet about figures on soldiers and militiamen I can say all civilians are heroically defending their republic.

"Strange though it may seem, our economic position remains unaffected by the struggle, for we have put into effect an intensive social reform (confiscation and collectivization of large estates) above all in country districts.

"From an international point of view, no foreign complications may be feared as far as the Spanish Government is concerned. . . .

"I am absolutely convinced and I have proof that rebels obtained airplanes and war materials of all kinds from certain foreign nations. I believe it is imprudent to publish details now.

"The Government has, however, made necessary brief representations and has furnished a full statement of facts to all other governments working with Spain for the cause of peace.

"I repeat that actual fighting has no danger for us and is fraught with peril only for the officers and troops who rebelled."

To Drive Out Moors

The Government has called on the populace to rise against the "Moorish invasion," following reports that Moorish legionnaires brought to the mainland by rebels had increased their activity.

Officials declared: "No mercy will be shown these uncivilized barbarians."

It was asserted in Madrid that 500 Moors had charged Government troops in the navalperal sector armed with hand grenades, but had been driven off with 80 killed and many wounded.

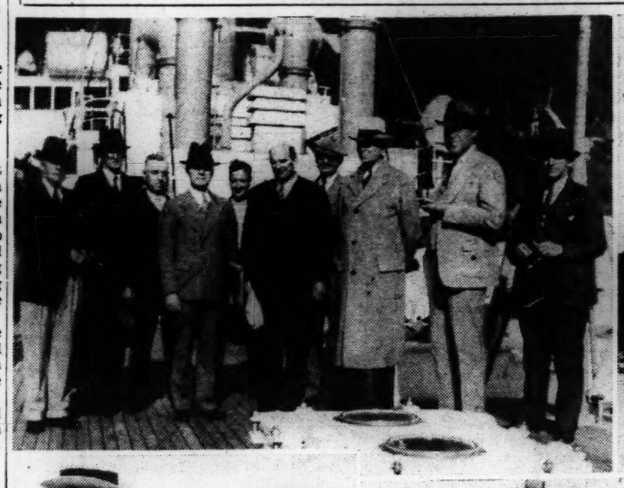
The Government threw a heavy guard around Getafe airdrome outside Madrid bombed by rebel airplanes Sunday. These bombs, Premier Giral said he was "convinced" had been made in Europe outside Spain.

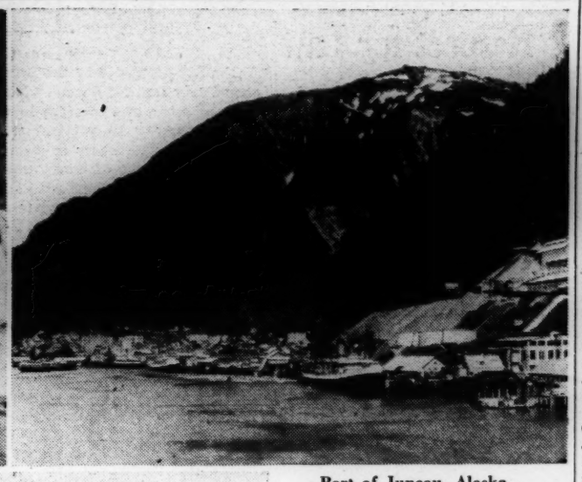
Government adherents, meanwhile, carried out a new purge of fascist rebel sympathizers in their midst, arresting, among others, the Rev. José Fernandez Montana, onetime confessor to the royal family of Spain.

In swift reprisal for the fire and attempted rebellion in the loyalist capital's prison Saturday, Government firing squads yesterday executed four rebel officers condemned by the new tribunal, which contained 14 civilians representing various factions of the loyalist "popular front."

The rebel bombs which were loosed on the airport, the Premier said, did not explode "simply because they had no percussion caps." The missiles were photographed and would be closely guarded, he added.

Congressional Committee Visits Alaska's Outposts





Port of Juneau, Alaska

Government Officials Study Eskimo Problems

Upper—Congressional Party Aboard Coast Guard Cutter Chelan en Route to Alaska Inspection. Members Are (Left to Right):—Dr. J. A. D. Stub, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. J. Diamond, Biological Survey of Department of Agriculture; Albert Grorud, Committee Secretary; Vernon Frazier; Senator L. J. Frazier of North Dakota; Dr. Philip D. Smith, Geological Survey of Department of Interior; Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma; Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota and William Paul of the Alaska Brotherhood. Lower Left—Senator Thomas Meets Eskimo Leaders Aboard Chelan. Lower Right—Eskimos Pose With Congressional Party on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska

delegate to Congress; Dr. W. B. Bell, Department of Agriculture's Biological survey; Vernon Frazier, son of the North Dakota Senator; Dr. Philip D. Smith, Department of the Interior's Geological survey; Dr. J. A. D. Stub of Minneapolis, Minn., and William Paul, secretary of the Alaska Brotherhood of the southeast Indians.

The group found that the trend to community living was not benecial to the natives. Thousands are quartered in one-room homes in towns. Those who no longer fish and hunt for their food need instruction on the proper choice of canned goods, the committee found.

Rapid progress along many community fronts was reported by schoolteachers, their wives and school nurses, who form almost the only contact of the Federal Government with the routine life of the indigenous population. Native children sometimes are grouped in their own schools and sometimes attend school with white children.

Senator Thomas reported that each of the three native divisions is jealous of its tribal heritage, thus complicating the designation of "Indians" to include them all. He said the committee was at a loss on how to get an overall name, as "native" could include many white children and those who had been born in Alaska.

The Senator pointed to the August arrival of a rescue ship with food for "500 starving Eskimos" as evidence of the necessity to begin immediately to give every Alaskan the opportunity to earn his own way in hunting, herding, fishing, and mining unfettered by the squeeze tactics of objectionable corporations, which he blamed for the present plight of able-bodied men in a land of plenty.

More Americans Jailed by Poles Over Currency

WARSAW, Aug. 26 (AP)—An epidemic of arrests, protests and harrowing experiences among United States travelers in Poland kept diplomatic authorities feverishly busy today.

At the moment, however, no American actually was behind bars as a result of the tangle caused by Poland's stringent laws restricting the exportation of money.

One traveler from the United States, Mrs. Frederick Atkinson of Minneapolis, was unconditionally released and the currency exportation charges against her dropped.

Mrs. Sonia Nordegg of New York, released Saturday after five days in jail, was recovering from shock at a Warsaw hotel.

Mrs. Minnie Galewska, also of New York, was in Warsaw seeking to make permanent her temporary release from jail.

Felix Furmanski, another New Yorker, was completely cleared of currency complications after spending four weeks behind bars in Gdynia.

Mrs. Nordegg complained she was held five days in jail after customs officials, rigorously searching her at the border, discovered a nonnegotiable paper and questioned her right to export it.

Mr. Furmanski said he was forced to sleep on the floor of the Gdynia jail because it was overcrowded. He was seized, he said, because he carried an American bank book.

U. S. Leads in Rail Mileage

With less than six per cent of the world's land area and less than six per cent of its population, the Continental United States has 32 per cent of the entire world's railroad mileage—254,882 miles.

Insurgents Ask Gold In Rebel Territory

WITH THE SPANISH REBEL ARMIES AT BURGOS, Spain, Aug. 26 (AP)—Regents of Bank of Spain branches in rebel territory discussed today a plan to create a new reserve of publicly subscribed gold and jewels.

The plan was drawn up to offset shipments of gold out of the country from Madrid. It was reported that a special plane has been taking regular cargoes of gold to Paris since shortly after the civil war started nearly six weeks ago.

Regents here said they represented 43 branches of the bank. There are 71 branches in all.

The insurgent high command, from Seville, broadcast a statement "welcoming" the doubling of the German conscription term to two years because it "puts a stronger barrier between Europe and the communistic hordes of Russia."

Campaign Mapped To Save Alaskans

(Continued from Page 1)

they must earn their living in the four industries Alaska has—fishing, fur-trapping, mining and reindeer.

"There has been a tendency for American corporations to send their own crews into Alaska and deny work to the natives. Something must be done to prevent these invaders from taking things out of Alaska without spending or hiring in return."

Senator Thomas cited instances where fisheries and dredge-mining had excluded native employees. As for fur-trapping, natives still had plenty of opportunity to bring in pelts, but the amount received in cash or trade was decided one-sidedly by American traders and dealers.

The Senator said Congress was the only place where reform could take place, because its laws underlie Alaskan government and void all acts of the territorial Legislature on identical subjects. He said he doubted whether the local lawmakers could pass a prohibition law, as those who sold liquor and the natives who vote would oppose the movement.

He based his censure on testimony and his own observations during the month-long tour which took him and his associates to Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Nome, Teller, Keene Islands, Dutch Harbor, all through the Aleutians and the Bering Strait.

Others in the party were United States Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, A. J. Diamond, Alaska's

New Jersey Group Asks Improved Tax System

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26 (AP)—Calling for a new state taxing system, the executive and advisory board of the New Jersey League of Municipalities asked Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to convene a special session of the Legislature to tatke up the "relief problem."

In a resolution adopted at a dinner meeting, the League urged that the Governor call the legislative session at the "earliest possible opportunity."

The resolution urged that the Legislature take up "not only the question of treating relief as a permanent problem and making proper financial provision therefore but also as part of the same problem the question of a complete revision of the state's antiquated taxing system . . ."

Led by Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein of Newark, the municipal officials scored the Legislature for returning relief to municipalities.

Schacht Visits Paris To Discuss Devaluation

(Continued from Page 1)

tion must be accompanied by preliminary fixity of the sterling-dollar relationship.

Germany today would much like to be rid of the harassing and complicated regulations which control its currency in the world market. The temporary prosperity of the past three years has been achieved through short-time borrowings which must one day be met. Dr. Schacht put it plainly some months ago when he said, "We have drawn upon short credits pending funding operations in the future. This funding will be a serious task. It cannot be shirked. Our chief difficulties are ahead of us. The sums we have spent upon the re-employment and above all upon the rearmament programs, thus almost eliminating unemployment, have been, by ordinary standards, tremendous. Sooner or later they must be repaid out of earnings and savings . . . the short borrowing was a provisional means only. . . ."

Repayment Unlikely

But nowadays there is little chance of any repayment out of earnings and savings, seeing that the former are exceptionally low and the latter have already been absorbed in loans which have long been utilized for state purposes. State control extends through all branches of economic, industrial and financial life from manufacturing to marketing and few sources of private capital remain untapped.

The argument so often heard against devaluation of the mark has been that Germany still has to meet heavy foreign debts which would be all the heavier, if they had to be paid out of a devaluated currency. But these debts have undoubtedly been much reduced during the past few months through the use of "travel marks," especially during the Olympic Games, though not as much as had been anticipated.

Export Trade Demands

Conditions in the export trade are certainly a strong argument in favor of devaluation. Hitherto, exports have been maintained in competition with states with devaluated currencies (particularly, England and the United States) by economic subsidies from the state, through a fund established out of the proceeds of a levy upon firms benefiting from improved conditions on the home market. But here purchasing power has failed to follow production, so that the future revenues from this latter source can only be maintained with difficulty, if at all, during the coming months. The amount of the export subsidies at present being paid, the state of the budget or of the short-term indebtedness cannot be given accurately since no figures have been available for a long time past, but there are sufficient reliable indications that such information would not give grounds for greater optimism.

Today, industry, shipping and exports trades are for devaluation, and most of the National Socialist Party's financial spokesmen are also for devaluation. So is the general taxpayer. But agriculture is opposed to it.

Hence, the position appears to be that should some move in that direction be made during the coming months, there would not be any great opposition to it from among those persons who, today, speak for the whole 67,000,000 Germans—provided it was preceded by certain preliminary conditions, that is, an understanding with the dollar, sterling, and gold-bloc states. That anything will happen before December is considered unlikely in financial circles here, but closer cooperation between the Banque de France and the Reichsbank, in view of eventualities, is certainly welcome.

Hence, the reasons for Dr. Schacht's present visit to the French capital.

New York State Finds Jobs for More Persons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Twenty-one per cent more persons were placed in jobs by the New York State Employment Service and the National Re-Employment Service during July than during the same month in 1935, according to an announcement by Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner yesterday.

The two agencies placed 13,370 persons in jobs with private industry, found 2000 placements in government service and filled 16,000 emergency jobs, Mr. Andrews said.

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Style Notes

Color has found its way into men's clothes this fall. Polychromatic stripes, cluster stripes, cable stripes, duo-tone overplaids, glens, and blended window panes. Nubs in bright colors have been added to many weaves.

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100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 block fr. Atl'tic Ave. Sub. St.
671 BROADWAY . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE. . Cor. Put'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . . Cor. Watkins St.
JAMAICA, L. I.: 165-18 JAMAICA AVE.

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Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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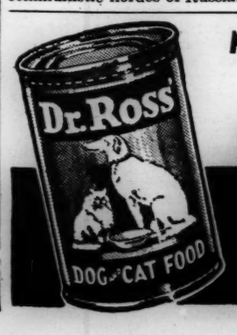

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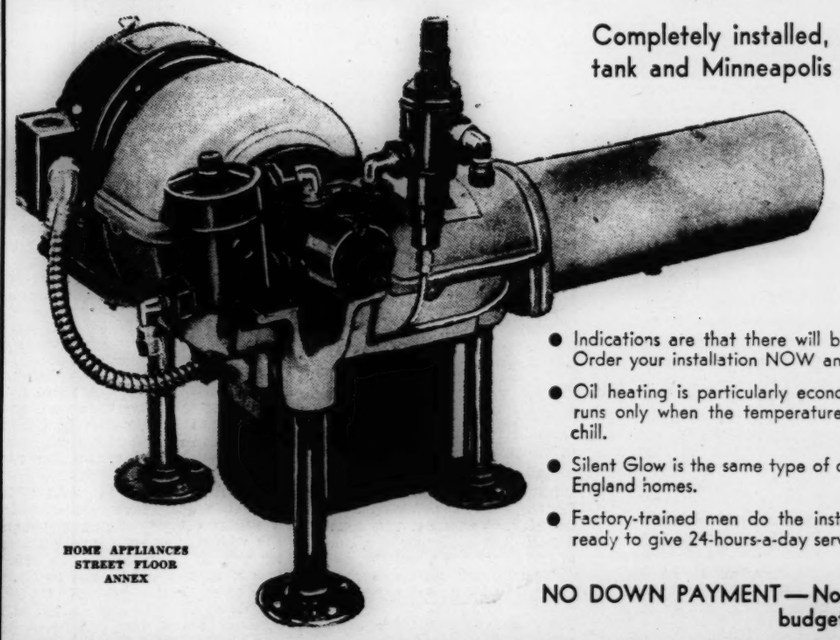

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London Gets View Of South Africa In Dominion Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Stepping from Trafalgar Square into South Africa House is like being transported on a magic door-mat some 6000 miles from London to the Cape.

In a few seconds one seems in another land. For the idea behind the new home of South Africa in Britain has been an exterior in keeping with its London surroundings but an interior eliminating all decoration that has no special significance for the Dominion.

As one approaches from Trafalgar Square, beneath Nelson's Column, and pauses for a gap in the traffic swirling down toward Whitehall, there is just time to admire the setting.

Famed Buildings Abound

On the north rise the dome and columns of the National Gallery, housing London's immensely valuable collection of old masters; the graceful spire of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church; in the background the globe perched on the top of the Coliseum, a reminder of the most prosperous days of the music halls earlier in the present century; and then South Africa House.

How well this new white modern building maintains the balance of the square! Opened by King George in 1933, it is recognized as a fine addition to the architecture of the metropolis. Sir Herbert Baker, its architect, has a deep and sympathetic knowledge of South Africa and its people from his extensive work there. The whole building cost £288,288 and is erected on land with a ground rent of £6381 a year on a 99-year lease.

But here is a break in the traffic and one is over the road and into the entrance.

The outside roar fades. One almost feels the warmth and brightness of South African sunshine among the many symbols of its congenial climate, such as the show of luscious fruit.

Native Wood and Stone

Elaborate use is made all around of many of the attractive native woods and marble. There are red granite columns and beautiful effects in paneling and flooring.

Above the central hall are two domes which bear the arms of the old Dutch republics and the British Colonies now joined in the Union of South Africa. One can wander through rooms designed as perfect specimens of Cape Dutch interiors.

Besides its many duties in conducting the whole of the Union Government's affairs in the United Kingdom, South Africa House aims to provide as many facilities as possible for South Africans visiting London. The travel bureau follows the architectural style of Cape houses of the early settlers around the Cape. It is equipped with furniture such as the early Dutch and French settlers took with them from Europe, or made themselves from local or East Indian woods. The floor is paved with large red tiles similar to those in the old Dutch houses, with skirtings of blue and white tiles.

Throughout the building masonry, metalwork, joinery and carving are a tribute to traditional craftsmanship, which provides a pleasant variation from the interiors of many modern office blocks.

There are large rooms for visitors, including a library which is popular with South Africans in England. In the basement there is a cinema, where films of South African interest are shown. The walls here are paneled in yellow-wood, framed in a South African timber of darker hue, known as stinkwood.

There are many interesting carvings. On the outside, high above the main entrance is a representation of the ship Goode Hoop, which brought the first Dutch Governor to the Cape. The keystones of the first floor windows are carved with South African plants. Below the sills are heads of South African animals. An attractive feature inside are paintings of South African flowers and scenic vnews.

An important part of the work of South Africa House deals with trade and industries. Information is disseminated regarding the products of the Union. Members of this department inspect the packing and transport of commodities, particularly fresh fruit, and dairy produce arriving in cool chambers.

Its duties also include advice regarding the establishment of industries in the Union, and the arrangement of displays of all South African produce at various exhibitions in Britain, as well as in the exhibition hall in South Africa.

Hears Attack

By a Staff Photographer

David T. Wilentz

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Anglo-Egyptian Pact Of Alliance Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

that the treaty marks the end of an epoch in Anglo-Egyptian relations. I prefer to regard it as beginning a new stage. During this stage the relations between our two countries will largely be governed by the provisions of this treaty and by the articles to which we are setting our signatures.

"But however carefully the treaty may be drafted, much will inevitably depend upon the manner in which it is fulfilled. I can assure you that in putting this treaty into effect, His Majesty's Government will be guided by the same spirit of co-operation as that by which they have been actuated during the recent negotiations. I am confident that the Egyptian Government will fulfill the treaty with equal loyalty.

"The treaty we are about to sign is a pledge and instrument of our future collaboration. We earnestly hope that the alliance which we thereby inaugurate today may be at once a means of enabling the governments of our two countries to work together in close amity for the furtherance of their common interests and a symbol of freely agreed and enduring partnership between the British and Egyptian peoples."

More Art Patrons Among Scotsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The Caird Art Trustees have purchased two pictures at present on exhibition at the Royal Scottish Academy—"Chelsea Embankment" by Dame Laura Knight and "Epsom Downs" by Sir John Lavery. The pictures are to go to Greenock.

The academy is attracting more and more parties of pupils from the public and private schools. The exhibition of work of students at Edinburgh College of Art is also running and is outstanding in its association of art and commerce. Posters, stained glass and mosaic work, lettering and printing are on view.

Stained glass and iron work have for long been produced in Edinburgh and the college has developed this work during recent years. Thanks to the Grant Bequest, Edinburgh is privileged to give many scholarships, both graduate and post graduate. One of the most interesting developments is in using the time and money of post graduate bursars to decorate with mural paintings the new schools of the city.

Ties Now Tied Over

Due to chemical treatment, the average life of a cross tie used by the railroads is now from 25 to 30 years. Before this practice of treating ties was adopted, the average life was from five to eight years.

Bar Association Acts to Increase Respect for Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Simpler, more efficient, better respected laws.

On a range of subjects from prevention of automobile accidents to the sanctity of international treaties and the rules governing United States courts, that today sums up the aim of sessions of the American Bar association.

Major developments:

1. The first Assembly under the new constitution met to elect the first five members of the new House of Delegates, and to hear proposals for revised rules of civil procedure in federal courts.
2. Restatement of federal income tax law was urged.
3. Treaties to reduce international double taxation were advocated.

Standard Motor Laws

4. "Motor vehicle laws should be standardized."
5. Prompt negotiation of a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia urged, to protect rights of American citizens.
6. Revision of anti-trust laws favored.
7. Federal regulation of prices in the bituminous coal industry called a necessity.

"10-Ring Circus"

With their own house in order and the decks cleared for action under the new constitution, the lawyers plunged into what some observers called a "10-ring circus" of discussion on the weightiest subjects before the United States.

First in the order of business, and potentially of greatest importance in the course of federal judicial action, was the move for approval of a draft of new federal rules of civil procedure.

William D. Mitchell, chairman of the advisory committee appointed by the supreme court to draft the rules, presented them to the Assembly. The rules covered pleading and practice in United States district courts.

Inconsistencies Charged

Another proposal for more efficient law came in the income tax session.

Enlarging from the national to the international field, the committee on international double taxation "heartily endorsed" the resolution before the association, for the conclusion of treaties to reduce international double taxation.

Also in the international field, Fred K. Nielsen, former United States solicitor and a member of International Tribunals, Washington, D. C., stressed the sanctity of treaties. He pointed out the necessity for developing at Washington a more continuous body of officials dealing with foreign affairs.

Hauptmann Trial

The Hauptmann case went "on trial" in Boston today.

It precipitated dissension in ranks of the American Bar association, for no sooner had a special committee issued a condemnatory report on publicity methods during the trial than was this report disavowed by the president, William L. Ransom.

Ringing rebuke of press, radio and movie activity during the trial in New Jersey of the convicted Lindbergh kidnaper, including an indirect criticism of the prosecution for its press releases, evoked 16 recommendations for courtroom reform from the committee of the association's criminal law section.

Activities Denounced

Judge Oscar Hallam of St. Paul, Minn., former justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, read the special committee's report denouncing magazine articles by Dr. John F. Condon, paid interviews by Hauptmann case jurors, the activities of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey and a "publicity campaign" by counsel on both sides.

This latter charge set New Jersey's attorney general, David T. Wilentz, Hauptmann prosecutor, who was present as Judge Hallam read his report, bolt upright in his chair. Before he could make any comment, however, Meyer G. Goldman, New York attorney, charged the report criticized the prosecutor by implication and he objected to this.

"Mr. Wilentz handled the case with dignity and ability," Mr. Goldman said. "I don't see why this case should be singled out as an example."

A permanent research organization for study and co-ordination of crime control is under consideration by the United States Department of Justice.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings indicated in an address in Boston last night in connection with the American Bar association meetings that this was part of the campaign to curb crime.

Speaks at Dinner

Such an organization, Mr. Cummings said, could make available, "both to the States and the Federal Government, valuable information as to procedure now in operation, new experiments undertaken and suggestions for continued development and improvement" in crime-control measures.

U. S. Declared Laggard In Security Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—America lags far behind other civilized nations in providing for the security of her citizens, Owen B. Hunt, state commissioner of insurance for Pennsylvania, told the National Fraternal Congress at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here yesterday. The congress, formed half a century ago, consists of fraternal benefit societies.

"The United States is the last civilized nation to accept social security plans as inevitable," Mr. Hunt said. "Other nations have been active in providing this form of protection against want."

War Boycott by British Labor Urged to Bolster Peace Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A pledge by the British Labor Party and all League of Nations supporters not to serve in the armed forces, or to perform work of national importance, or to pay taxes in the event of war, "unless and until the government shall have given guarantees of its loyalty to the collective system that are considered adequate by the Labor Party," is one of the striking proposals put forward by the New Fabian Research Bureau here.

This proposal is quoted from a remarkable pamphlet recently released here by the Bureau, entitled "Labor and War Resistance" by Covenanter. The pamphlet outlines a war resistance policy which the author suggests should be adopted by the next annual conference of the British Labor Party.

Although described as "wholly unofficial" and "intended as a basis for discussion" it is thought likely here that the proposals will promote considerable discussion in British Labor circles, which have for some time been divided into two camps on the question of war, namely an absolute pacifist minority and a collective system majority.

Connected Unofficially

The New Fabian Research Bureau exists to promote research into political, economic and social problems, national and international, and in particular problems of labor and socialist policy. "It works unofficially in such a way as not to commit the Labor Party to its conclusions, but in the closest possible co-operation with the official bodies."

The three "guarantees" which the pamphlet suggests the Labor Movement should demand of the British Government in proof of its loyalty to the collective system are:

1. "The ratification of an all-European, non-aggression and mutual assistance treaty; based on the League Covenant; open to any European member of the League that is not in possession of territory acquired by Covenant-breaking aggression; coming into force when ratified by Great Britain, U. S. S. R., France and at least five other states; determining the armaments to be allowed to each contracting party, and containing the obligations to reconvene the Disarmament Conference and the World Monetary and Economic Conference."

Nationalize Arms Trade

2. "The passing of a bill nationalizing the arms, munitions and airplane industries."
3. "The passing of a Peace Act of Parliament, binding the Government by statute to submit any dispute to arbitration if not settled by other pacific means within one year; not to use force as an instrument of national policy, and to cease hostilities on the conditions laid down by the Council of the League, even if fighting in self-defense, provided only that the other side also submits to the Council's authority."

In addition to taking this pledge, the Labor Party is urged to organize a campaign throughout the country to rally public opinion to their policy in order to compel the government to return to the collective system "before it is too late to save peace."

It will be noted that the proposed security treaty automatically excludes Italy so long as she occupies Ethiopia. Germany, on the other hand, would be free to accept the obligations of the Covenant and of the proposed treaty. The rest of Europe would, it is thought, accept.

Revive the League

As leading member of the "inner ring of socialist and democratic states," Britain would be able to revive the League and build up a collective system so powerful as to deter the nationalist dictatorships from war and to induce them to work out a modus vivendi with the League.

The passing of the two proposed bills would, it is suggested, make it "perfectly clear" to the British people and to world opinion that "the European security treaty was not a mere collective system disguise for an anti-Fascist coalition, but the first step in a comprehensive policy looking to the progressive subordination of national sovereignty and the control of anarchic private interests, in order to develop the League of Nations in the direction of a World Commonwealth."

In a preceding section the pamphlet briefly indicates what it describes as "Labor's analysis" of the present international situation, and its "steady drift towards war." It refers to the continued failure of the Geneva governments to check this drift, their insistence on increasing armaments, "a policy which, if not checked, by itself makes war a certainty."

Revival of Collective Security

It sees a revival of the collective system as "the only hope." The first step towards such a genuine system should be an all-European treaty of non-aggression, arbitration and mutual assistance. The aim of the British Government should be "the development of the League into a World Commonwealth based on democracy, racial equality and social justice, beginning with such States as accepted the common objective, with all its implications in the realms of pooled defense, joint economic, social and colonial policies, and common duties of citizenship on the issue of preserving peace."

Without the support of the Labor Movement, the pamphlet points out, no British Government can wage war. But organized labor must be ready to support any British Government in all the risks of fulfilling the duty of taking part in collective action against a peace-breaker "only when it has clearly proved that such action is inspired by a sincere determination to enforce the rule of international law."

Charges Betrayal

The pamphlet claims that the National Government has "defaulted on their treaty obligations under the Covenant, violated their election pledges, betrayed the honor and vital interests of the British people, abandoned the collective system and returned to international anarchy and power politics, and that they are preparing under the guise of self-defense to use war as an instrument of national policy."

The British General Staff is said to be calculating that Herr Adolf Hitler will not have the cadres of officers ready and trained before 1938, "and is likely to avoid a major war until then." If in the next two years British foreign policy is drastically changed by vigorous Labor action, "we shall still be in time to prevent war." But, left without a clear and bold political lead, the rising tide of peace sentiment is likely to operate only negatively. It will not be able to impose a new foreign policy on the government, nor to drive it from office in time.

Can British Labor harness the dynamic power of the peace movement to a constructive policy, the pamphlet asks. Yes, it thinks, but only if the movement can be united on a bold and constructive policy, of which the first fundamental is that they will only support a war honestly fought for a genuine collective system.

Chamberlain Decries Nationalism Cult

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—About 150 British and American members of the English-Speaking Union attended the annual dinner of the Stratford-on-Avon branch here recently.

Among the guests was Sir Austen Chamberlain, former British Foreign Minister, who praised those who had founded the Memorial Theater and those who maintained a Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. They had done a great work, he said, not only for their own town but for their country, and for all who loved the English language in its most beautiful form.

"Surely in times such as these," Sir Austen continued, "'we may be doubly thankful for those great geniuses—a Shakespeare in our own land, a Dante, a Goethe and others I might name who bridge time, annihilate distance, and bring all peoples together in a common humanity.

"If we could have a little more of that spirit today in our international relations; if we could maintain in each land, bright and untarnished, our love of home and country, with all its institutions, and yet avoid that fierce, aggressive nationalism which not only asserts its own right to live but denies the right to others, to live in their own way; if we could bathe ourselves in the spirit of these great geniuses among the human race, and there could come to us something of their wider humanity—how much happier a place this world would be."

Calling All Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Eng.—A horse belonging to the Lancashire Constabulary is to be the first in Great Britain to be fitted with a complete radio receiver and transmitter for use in traffic control.

The rider will be in touch with police headquarters anywhere within a radius of three miles, although the whole outfit only weighs about six pounds complete. As the rider uses a transmitter he has to have his own distinctive call-sign—GTL.9.

This equestrian radio station will be used, to start with, on busy roads and traffic centers. If successful, the plan will be extended.

Added Evidence Shows How Huge Surpluses React

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Statistics published today by the council for industrial progress, dealing with the petroleum and coal products industries, show once more the discrepancy between the on-rush of technical efficiency and the slowness of wage increases in the years prior to 1929.

The council for industrial progress, which is an NRA relic under the jurisdiction of the federal co-ordinator for indlstrial co-operation, attributes the 1929 catastrophe to the failure of industry to maintain the proper balance between output of workers and workers' power to consume, as illustrated in this new study of the petroleum industry, and supported by half a dozen studies of other major industries which have preceded it.

Piling Up a Surplus

"These statistical analyses of manufacturing industry," the council reported, "definitely show that in 1929 production forged ahead of purchasing power (wages) so rapidly that a completely unbalanced condition existed between the power to produce and the power to consume."

Interpreted in terms of the petroleum industry, this meant that from 1919 to 1929 "the wage-earner's productivity increased five times faster than did his average yearly wage."

The report says:

"When this condition is repeated in a sufficient number of industries for an appreciable period of time, economic collapse is inevitable."

A report on steel issued by the council just before the latest analysis showed that essentially the same conditions existed in that industry.

The present analysis, made from figures taken from the census of manufacturers, carries the presentation one step farther.

Here is the way the matter looks statistically, in the big industry group dominated by petroleum, at a time when the automobile was making its tremendous advance:

	1919-1929 (1919=100)
Change in value added by manufacturing	+68%
Change in dollar productivity per wage earner	+50%
Change in average yearly wage	+10%
Change in number of wage earners	+12%

And here is the explanation given by the council for the table:

"From 1919 to 1929, this industry, due to its great increase in productivity was able to produc 68 per cent more value added by manufacturing with only a 12 per cent increase in wage-earners. The dollar productivity per wage-earner increased 50 per cent while his average yearly wage increased only 10 per cent. In other words, the power to produce (dollar productivity) increased five times faster than the power to consume (yearly wage).

Industry Has Hung Back

"There has been no large-scale movement on the part of industry to recognize the necessity of maintaining a reasonable balance between consumptive ability and productive ability which must be accomplished if a recurrence of the 1929 debacle is to be prevented."

In the course of its analysis the council points out how vastly the productive efficiency of the oil worker had increased between 1914 and 1933; the increase was so vast, in short, that the 1933 industry could have gone back to 1914 and done the same job with half as many workers.

The volume of business in the industry is again picking up, the report says. Many industries are approaching the 1929 level of production, some have attained it, and a few have exceeded it. Products of the group studied include coke, gas, manufactured fuel, lubricating oils and greases, and petroleum refined.

One bright spot the report finds. The group as a whole "did maintain a relatively high wage level in the face of a serious decline in the dollar value of products" in the years 1929 to 1933.

"When the productive and consumptive factors are weighted with their true importance," the report concludes, "our ability to maintain the 1929 level of production on the basis of the 1936 purchasing power, handicapped as it is by the double hazard of unemployment and lower wages, well may be questioned. How can we expect to do now what we found impossible in 1929?

British Teachers Demand Minimum Food for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A school where the ink froze in the inkwells in winter; another where two school inspectors were so cold they had to put on their overcoats; another where rats ran under the classroom doors; and others where school buildings were insanitary were discussed by representatives of 180,000 English, Welsh and Scottish teachers meeting here recently.

The meeting was of the Executives of the National Union of Teachers and the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Mr. Dan Edwards of Port Talbot, Wales, President of the National Union of Teachers, proposed a resolution calling on the Government to secure for all children not less than a standard minimum of nourishment. He said that out of every 1000 children attending schools in depressed areas at least 25 suffered from some form of malnutrition, and crammed minds and cramped bodies very often went together.

Mr. H. B. Guthrie, convener of the parliamentary committee of the Educational Institute of Scotland, in seconding this motion, said that while playing fields, gymnasiums, and added time for physical training were excellent things, none of this touched the question of the under-nourishment of huge blocks of the population, consequent upon 'insufficiency of family income."

Mr. W. Merrick, chairman of the education committee of the National Union of Teachers, said there were still 1076 schools with unsatisfactory premises.

In one school, said Mr. Merrick, rats ran under the door and in windy weather dust, straw, and paper blew through the classroom, covering desks and books. In another water streamed down into the classroom during a snowstorm, and there were holes in the floor. In many sanitation was of the most primitive kind. Playgrounds were dust heaps in summer and quagmires in winter.

Mr. T. Henderson, Edinburgh, general secretary, Educational Institute of Scotland, urged the necessity for bringing private schools more definitely under the supervision both of the education authorities and of the Scottish Department of Education.

During a discussion on the staffing of nursery schools, Miss J. A. Callard, chairman of the Welsh committee of the National Union of Teachers, urged as a minimum requirement classes of 35 in control of a qualified teacher.

Edinburgh Papers, Please Copy This

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Leo J. McDermott, New York City's director of the budget, had new political prospects today; he may be nominated for the position of "Mayor of Edinburgh."

Holding the unpopular responsibility for limiting expenditures by politicians, Mr. McDermott got this nomination by George U. Harvey, president of the borough of Queens, when he objected to increases amounting to $1,383,227 in Mr. Harvey's budget for 1937.

"When you're through with this job, I'm going to nominate you for Mayor of Edinburgh," Mr. Harvey said.

Mr. McDermott grinned.

"New York has been good enough for me for a long time," he said. "I expect to stay here."

Seeking a budgetary appropriation of $6,320,392 for the coming year, Borough President Harvey said he would provide for 259 new jobs. He requested no blanket increase in pay for borough employees, although requests for higher salaries of certain members of the staff were placed on file.

Georgia Convicts Rebel

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 26 (AP)—Rioting at the Georgia state penitentiary left one convict dead and 15 wounded by the shotgun fire of guards yesterday. The shooting came after white prisoners set fire to their dormitory and battered its doors with iron bedsteads in a concerted attempt to escape.

Roland Lawrence, superintendent, said, "They just wanted to get out." The fire was put out by non-rebellious convicts.

Jobless Man Wins Legislature Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

A WEEK or so ago, René Labelle was among Montreal's unemployed; today he is member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, representing Montreal's St. Henri division. He is also the youngest member of the new Government.

Mr. Labelle, who has two children, aged three and four, was unemployed when he decided to enter politics on behalf of the younger generation and of the jobless. He won his seat as a National Union candidate in the recent elections.

Quebec's youngest legislator is by trade an electrician. Before turning to that trade after leaving school he seriously considered entering the cloistered life of religion. Following his apprenticeship, he branched out into business of his own as an electrician. But the times were against him, as it was 1932 and the peak of the depression.

Anti-American Tariffs Questioned In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGETOWN, West Australia—Many statements have been made by Prime Minister Lyons and other members of the cabinet to the effect that during the visit of Mr. Lyons to Washington, in July of last year, no reception was given to the proposals by the Australian government, that an adjustment of the trade balance between Australia and the United States should be negotiated.

Time after time in different parts of Australia, as well as in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lyons has persisted in his statements that the United States was hostile to Australia's claims for a larger volume of purchases of Australian goods.

For some weeks past the large section of public opinion which opposes the anti-American attitude characterized by the Gullett tariff amendments of last May has endeavored to point out to the Australian public that Mr. Lyons' version of his interviews with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull is not in accord with the official statements given out at Washington during the discussions.

It is now being widely charged that the circulation of statements by Mr. Lyons and members of his cabinet is part of a campaign of vilification against United States trade interests as prejudiced as the current attack on Japanese interests.

The press reports of Washington's happenings between the 9th and 13th of July last year when Mr. Lyons passed through the United States are not usually circulated in Australia, but pains have been taken lately by students of international trade matters to examine them. As a result there is a growing skepticism which may affect the political picture here.

Soviets Raise Norm Of Workers' Output

(Continued from Page 1)

bent upon the workers to accept cheerfully the substantial increase in "norms" which had been decided upon. Those workers who resisted the increase were branded as "enemies of Socialism," and some of them were punished.

Must Lead Movement

Now that the movement has been firmly established, by the theoretical initiative of industrial workers—the "proletariat"—and that all active resistance has been overcome, Mr. Ordjonikidze announces that directors and engineers, not ordinary workers, must lead the movement.

"Joseph Stalin wrote with his own mighty hand that engineers, technicians and industrial managers must head the Stakhanoff movement," he declared. "The Communist Party and Comrade Stalin have personally entrusted you with this tremendous job, but you have not yet carried it out. Why? It is not sabotage—that is nonsense—but lack of ability that prevents you from carrying out the decision. . . . The Stakhanoff movement requires a new kind of leadership, and we must learn to give it."

Workers in Three Groups

The new "norms" were applied in all Soviet industries from July first. They increase the amount of work demanded from each worker by from 20 to 70 per cent. Industrial and all other workers are divided into three groups: Stakhanovites, shock workers (udarniks), and ordinary workers.

The first group undertakes not only to overfulfill norms but to teach others to do so; the second group consists of skilled workers who are "training to become Stakhanovites." The third group includes unskilled or unambitious workers who cannot or do not care to speed up their production.

Generally Accepted

The higher levels of work demanded by the Stakhanoff movement have been generally accepted and applied. Executives who protested that workers were being pushed too hard have been removed or induced to change their opinions. Critical workers have been silenced; the most obstinate have been punished. Probably a majority of workers have accepted the official propaganda that the movement was initiated and applied by the workers themselves.

Thus the ruling Communists take another step to apply their theory that Socialist (state ownership) production cannot "overtake and surpass" capitalist production until that time when labor productivity in the Soviet Union attains higher levels than in any capitalist country. That is the goal toward which the Communists move relentlessly.

Guides' Jubilee Fêted at Camp On Danish Isle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—To mark the Jubilee of the Girl Guide movement, 1600 Guides from all over the world gathered this summer in the park of the historic Castle Brahe Trolleborg, on the island of Fyen, for an international camp.

Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark, Patron of the Danish Girl Guides, visited the camp for two days, enjoying camp life with the girls.

Handicrafts

Among the guests were Lady Baden-Powell, head of the world Guide movement, Dame Kathrine Furse, head of the International Bureau in London, Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, U. S. A., who has presented a hut in Switzerland for the use of the movement, Lensgrevinde Lucie Marie Reventlow, for 12 years chief of the Danish Branch, and Miss Elisabeth Flagsted, for 14 years chief of the Danish Corps.

Many were the interesting features in connection with the camp. Lithuania brought some fine examples of hand weaving in the form of covers for straw palliasses, or mattresses, and pillows. A handicraft exhibition showed needlework from each country. King Christian X of Denmark presented a cup to the Danish branches for team work, each of the 70 teams consisting of six girls.

A Meal for Six

The individual work for each member of a team included mending a bicycle tire and packing a bicycle for a week end, tracking, knotting, darning and mending, making a fire and boiling a kettle on it.

One of the most interesting competitions was the cooking of a dinner by a team of six, the cooking place being made in the ground by the competitors. The meal consisted of a veal fricassé with peas, potatoes and carrots, and the baking of small cakes from a given recipe. Conduct and behavior were two of the points emphasized, so there was no rushing about, no running from one point to another, judgment being given for orderly qualities throughout the camping period.

National Costumes

In the evening round campfires some of the Guides wore the national dress of their country. Hans Christian Anderson's stories in tableaux were popular, together with singing, folk dancing and the story of the castle of Brahe Trolleborg, the history of which dates from the eleventh century. Excursions were arranged to places of interest in the neighborhood, and after the "breaking" of the camp opportunities were made for the guests to see Copenhagen before leaving the land of 500 islands.

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

When the College Girl Packs Her Trunks and Bags

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Comfortable and Smart for Campus Wear

Frocks Go In for Speed, Sweaters Multiply and Tunics Lend Variety

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN College Shops were first introduced into department stores as seasonal features, one felt that college girls were persons apart from other young things of their age-span. This dramatization of their class or category made them and their wardrobes exciting to write about and one reveled in every silhouette, every accessory and particularly every absurdity that they adopted.

However, as one season after another has recalled into temporary animation these delightful and valuable assembly nooks for students and their clothes, there has been a muting—or so it seems to the present writer—of the strings on which we played at first with an excited gaiety. We (speaking editorially) have come to feel that the needs of the student are not manufactured so much by any special temperament that develops on the campus as by the requirements of college life. If one recalls or builds up from the related experiences of others the week-by-week routine which implements these four years of higher education, if we know contemporary young people and contemporary fashion marts, we can infer a great deal—though by no means everything—about the favorite wardrobe items of our collegiates.

On the campus a collector's mania for sweaters is in full swing, and the aim of every girl is to turn her collection into as many effective combinations as possible with her skirts, jackets and accessories. This season the contrasted colors of all these sports items are tossed together with a vivacity which reminds one of a juggler's balls, constantly changing their relation to one another. The rule of color combination is to use the same intensity of every hue; that rule being observed, no two colors are considered enemies.

Pull-Overs

The modish sweater is a pull-over with a square or a crew neck, knit of cashmere, shepherd's wool or angora in a simple cable stitch and with ribbing at the hips, neckline and pockets. Twin sets which provide also a cardigan are always favorites and changes can be rung with suede jackets, which come in brown, rust, green and navy, and have hip-length peplums and tie belts; and again with sleeveless jerkins of corduroy and other materials, in high colors; and flashy blazers which strike sparks of color; and little odd jackets of chamois, glove leather, velveteen, plaid tweeds and what-will-you.

Skirts are most often of tweed, but various woolen constructions play their roles in the medley. The straight skirt with stitched pleats released at the knees is still good style, but the circular skirt is newer. This tends to be more abbreviated than the straight skirt; and according to the proportions of one's figure and what is becoming, one may wear a hem anywhere from 10 to 14 inches from the ground. Some skirts have accompanying jackets, usually broad-waisted, square-shouldered, large in the armholes—in short, ostentatiously informal; but the nipped-in tailleur also makes its patrician appearance. Corduroy is a favorite material in the informal category, and various weaves combining acetate and viscose rayons are much used. Two-piece knit dresses are also liked on campuses and in classrooms. Some are chenille.

Pinafore Frocks

A new model is offered by Bonwit Teller and is illustrated on this page. It is of woven rabbit's hair and is called a pinafore because it is a wrap-around, opening in the back and brought together with a generous flap by a tie belt knotted in the front. It is the quickest thing imaginable to put on, having not a button, hook or zipper, comfortable to wear with its free-swinging skirt, and very trig and smart in appearance.

Slacks and shorts will not be seen on campuses or in classrooms, slacks having been relegated to lounging costumes and shorts to use for particular sports. Culottes, however, are sponsored for general use. Girls who ride on bicycles to academic halls find them, of course, the ideal garment and they are often handsomely styled. A particularly attractive model is shown by R. H. Macy & Co. Made of camel's hair, it is cut in one piece with the blouse, which is given knitted sleeves and collar of green worsted conveying the effect of a sweater worn under a sleeveless top.

Talon closings on skirts and bodices contribute a new neatness and a "poured-in" aspect to tailored clothes.

Hilarity is exchanged for sober decorum when town events occur. It is as if study needed the illumination of riotous color, whereas tea dancing, restaurant lunching, meals at the homes of friends and relatives, matinées and movies were quite able to cast their own radiance.

For Off-Campus Events

Bonwit Teller shows an excellent frock for such occurrences. It is made of pebbly black crepe, is belted in the back and fastened straight down the front with triangular shiny black buttons, arranged in groups of three. Its neck-to-hem closing is particularly good style, as are its squared shoulders, standing collar and the saw-toothed trimming of rick-rack braid which outlines its edges, including the hem. Although the various crepes and woolens are favorite materials for this type of dress, velveteen and velvet are used also when a greater degree of formality needs to be expressed in the material without sacrificing simplicity of line.

Tunics supply an interesting silhouette and hang wide, below the small, belted waist. Circular skirts may be accompanied by pointed basques with molded contours, reminiscent of Victorian styles or, in some cases, of the Mary of Scotland influence. Equally good, however, are draped bodices made soft by smocking, shirring or pleating.

Keeping Warm in the Stadium

Few costumes are more important than those which follow the football around the season. To look smart while feeling snug and warm in a bitter-cold stadium is an ideal not easily achieved, particularly if added to this problem is that of making a charming appearance on a dance floor, without changing one's frock, when the heroes of the struggle become one's partners.

A fur coat of the sports type, one of the new tunic models or perhaps a swagger, worn outside of a cloth costume suit—that is, a one-piece dress with a jacket or coat belonging to it, perhaps matching and perhaps contrasted—is a good answer. A three-piece suit with an attractive blouse is also acceptable. Rich materials but simple lines are in the best taste. Lapin, Hudson seal, muskrat, sheepskin are among the sporting pelts which are not expensive. The silhouette for all types of fur coats is decidedly new and also such details as collars, lapels and sleeves. Collars are small, sleeves simple, lapels sometimes as long as the garment.

While we are on the subject of coats a few words should be said about that general utility coat which every girl needs. It may be of tweed, fleece, camel's hair or any rugged woolen construction, furred or not, and done in high colors or neutrals according to personal choice. But it must have deep armholes, square shoulders, roomy pockets and a casual air, despite a good deal of stitched detail.

Formal cloth coats for gala town events are likely to be of softly nubbed woolens and trigly fitted. They wear bandings of fur, with a preference for Persian lamb. Triangular pockets are a modish touch.

One of our illustrations shows a velvet evening wrap cut with Princess lines, which is suitable for every type of evening dress and occasion which can enter into the program.

The evening frock which we have chosen for illustration is designed for the junior or senior rather than the freshman or sophomore, who seem now to be more willing than formerly to look a little fluffy and young at dances.

Accessories

Scarfs are still in the picture. Those of sheer wool in Persian patterns are very new. At some country colleges wool socks are worn for campus and classroom all winter. The fact that they are now made full-fashioned will increase their popularity for they do not so readily slip down under the sole. Calf and bucko oxfords, with low heels, of course, ghillies, brogues, "clod-hoppers," golf shoes, all have their advocates and at the different colleges any one of them may become definitely "the thing." For town events and evening functions students choose the same models that society or business girls do.

Riding hats, Tyrolean models, Stetson berets, Dunlap, Knox and Chalfonte classics are good form. Bows in the hair and even flowers, and short strings of small pearls are very popular at certain colleges, even with undress costumes.

Coats, dresses, hats and shoes processed with Neva-Wet are a new thing this year, and will add endurance to college outfits and much comfort during seasons of rain, snow and sleet.

Arthur O'Neill, Publisher's Photo.

Left — Rabbit's Hair Pinafore Dress Opening Down the Back, Wrapped Around With Wide Flap and Tied by Belt in Front. Attractive in Black, Wineberry, Royal, Green, or Rye-Toast and With Long or Short Sleeves, Always With Pique Trim. Center—Evening Wrap in Black or Blue Lyons Velvet With Perky Shoulders and Princess Line. Collar Can Be Worn Standing or Turned Down. Taffeta Lining.

Right — Evening Frock of New-Old Bombazine Taffeta, Banded With Velvet Ribbon and Wearing Tiny Bolero and Short Leg o' Mutton Sleeves. Below—Three-Piece Suit of Conniston Tweed With All-Purpose Raglan Topcoat, Jacket Finished With Triple Stitching, Leather Belt and Buttons Matching Tweed. Narrow Belt of Tweed May Be Had on Request to Wear With Sweaters. All Models From Bonwit Teller.

Corn in Varied Guise

Offers Satisfying Dishes for Late-Summer Meals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOLDEN bantam corn on the cob is an epicurean titbit, the accompaniment and culmination of many late-summer meals. But the thrifty housewife considers how she can make her recurring supply of sweet corn, or young and tender field corn, serve as a substantial main dish for a hungry family. Below are given some suggestions for corn dishes which have for many years, in one Middle Western family and its branches, proved satisfying and delicious.

Corn Chowder

Fry in skillet
3 or 4 tablespoons cubed salt pork or bacon. Remove and set aside.
Sauté in the remaining fat
2 tablespoons each of onion and green pepper. When these are soft, add
1 cup of sliced raw potatoes, in a small amount of water. Cover and cook in as little water as possible until tender. Add
1 cup of rich milk or diluted evaporated milk
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup of corn cut from the cob.
Salt and pepper to taste. Return the pork scraps to the mixture, and allow all to become thoroughly scalded, without boiling hard. Add
1 tablespoon butter, if desired for extra richness. Pour on
Crumbled crackers in a warm dish, and serve at once.

This serves 3 or 4 persons. Multiply the recipe for larger servings or more people. Butter can be used for sautéing the onion and pepper if the meat is not available.

Corn Soup

Put into a double boiler
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons flour rubbed into
2 tablespoons butter, to make a thin cream sauce. Add
1 tablespoon sugar
Salt to taste. When the sauce is well cooked, add
1 cup grated or finely cut corn (the grated is preferable)
1 tablespoon minced onion. Let stand on the fire till thoroughly scalded, but do not boil. Serve with heated crackers or Melba toast, and pass with the soup a dish of grated cheese.

Corn Fritters

Mix
1 cup corn cut from the cob
1 small onion minced or grated
2 well beaten eggs
4 tablespoons milk or cream
¼ cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Salt and pepper. Dip out in large spoonfuls and fry slowly (in an iron skillet if possible) in ham or bacon fat, or in a mixture of white fat and butter. Do not use butter alone. These fritters can take the place of a meat dish at lunch or supper. This amount serves three or four people.

Spanish Corn

Put into a skillet
2 tablespoons fat or butter
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons minced green pepper. Sauté until soft. Then add
1 small cup skinned and cut-up tomato
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper. Cook slowly for 15 minutes. Then add
1 large cup corn cut from cob. Let cook slowly and thoroughly, but do not allow to boil hard. Five minutes should be sufficient. Serve in individual dishes.

Corn Pudding

Put into a casserole or baking dish
1 pint corn cut from cob. Pour over this a mixture of
2 beaten eggs
1 pint milk
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper if desired. Set the baking dish in a shallow pan of water and bake in medium hot oven until a silver knife dipped into the custard comes out clean. Be careful not to bake too long, lest it separate. Serve with crisp fried bacon. This is a hearty main dish for lunch or supper, serving three or four persons.

Young and tender field corn is excellent in these dishes. If field corn is used in any form, a slight addition of sugar improves it greatly.

Brownies Again

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These delectable little fellows have given me much thought. A brownie should possess two things: chewiness and evenness of texture. And yet, after wide inquiry, I find that many people prefer them soft and caky. I consider, however, that a brownie loses its unique quality if the dough is not chewy, to complement the crunchiness of the nuts. Otherwise it is just another chocolate cake.

All this began when a friend served brownies with a noticeable layer of sog through the middle. She asked me what I thought was responsible, and added that the recipe came from a well known cook book. After rummaging around a few of them, I found to my surprise that some do not even carry a brownie recipe.

I then set to work testing those I did find, and discovered that most of them produced a brownie with the same provoking layer of sog. Following is the recipe I finally worked out:

Brownies

Break
2 eggs in a bowl, add
1¼ cups dark brown sugar and stir well, add
2 ounces unsweetened chocolate, melted, and
¼ cup all-purpose flour, unsifted, and
½ cup broken nutmeats, stirring all well. To another
¼ cup unsifted all-purpose flour add
¼ teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon baking soda, mixing well. Add to mixture. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla.
Spread in a well-greased 6x9 pan and bake at 275° F. for about 45 minutes. Cut in squares before entirely cool.

N. B. All measurements are standard and level. In measuring brown sugar, it should be pressed firmly into the cup and not merely dropped in.

(Mrs.) E. C.

Sunbonnet Sue Salutes You With a Salad

She and Other Characters Take Edible Shape in the Hands of Ingenious Cooks

By Irene Krieg Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAKE a dash of artistic ability and a splash of ingenuity and let inspiration be your guide in fashioning something enchanting in the way of salads. Your favorite Mother Goose characters may appear, or comic strip people may entertain, while cartoons might illustrate your plans.

Take Humpty-Dumpty for instance, what a jolly fellow he can be sitting on a wall made of cream cheese decorated with sprigs of water cress, bits of chives or thin strips of green pepper to indicate the stone wall. Humpty himself is an egg, as one would suspect, but he has been split lengthwise and had his yolk mashed and seasoned with mayonnaise, salt and paprika, before he was put together again and placed in a cockney position on his perch. Two cloves make his eyes starry, a deft stroke with a paring knife indicates where his flat nose is, while a crescent-shaped piece of pimiento gives him a wide grin. Arms akimbo and legs hanging down may be fashioned from strips of celery or green pepper and the whole picture has a background of lettuce or other green.

When Waddles Entertains

Our friend Waddles would welcome an invitation to entertain. He may be fashioned easily from a banana. Shape a narrow piece for his head and give him a neck of celery which will hold the body in place, too. As Waddles is well rounded we will not split the banana but shape the body with a sharp knife, adding date halves at the sides to give him wings, and a strip around his head will make his hair, while a couple of apple seeds give him a bright pair of eyes, and his nose and mouth are bits of apple, skin side up. Legs are pieces of celery with date feet. Sprinkle lemon juice over Waddles to keep him from discoloring, at the same time adding flavor. Finely chopped nuts sprinkled over the banana would give a stipple effect of feathers. His background is any green base. Over his wing hangs with a green pepper string a basket made of green pepper or apple and filled with mayonnaise.

Our sundial will record the sunny hour of a luncheon festivity. Prepare either lemon or lime gelatin according to directions on the package, but using slightly less water to insure extra firmness and set to mold in a shallow square or oblong pan. Cut a pattern of the sundial from a cardboard and just before serving cut out the sundials and place on lettuce leaves with a generous sprinkling of grated raw carrot around the base to indicate the bed of flowers. Accent the lines with narrow strips of green pepper banding and a row of capers.

Sunbonnet Sue

Sunbonnet Sue offers possibilities of a plate luncheon. Prepare a substantial salad of fish, chicken, potato, or assorted fruits, blended with whipped cream mayonnaise. Wash, wipe, and chill leaf lettuce, cutting the leaves to approximately the same size and shape. A mound of the substantial salad is placed on a watercress or endive base at the lower part of the plate and covered over with the leaf of lettuce to represent her skirt. A blouse fashioned of half a canned pear trimmed with ruffles and sash of pimiento joins the head made with a half of a canned peach or apricot. Eyes of cloves, nose indicated by two little dots of powdered cinnamon administered with a tooth-pick, and a rosebud mouth fashioned from a red maraschino cherry form the features, while a date may be cut to shape the crown of her head, or paprika may be sprinkled heavily to make red hair. Arms may be indicated by peach or pear strips with a dainty lettuce cup filled with mayonnaise to represent the sunbonnet tied over the arm with a red ribbon of pimiento.

Couldn't we invite other friends like Snubs, Tiddlywinks, and Mr. Scroggins to entertain us in the same way?

The Man-in-the-Moon

Another way to make pictures, is to cut patterns from thin cardboard, place over pears or peaches which have been covered with a thin layer of cream cheese and shake either cinnamon or paprika through the openings. For instance, the Man-in-the-Moon could have his features drawn on a card and cut out with a sharp knife or scissors. When paprika is sprinkled over it, it will fall through the pattern onto the background. A little practice will bring out many pretty effects.

Other luscious salads are made by using a pear half frosted with cream cheese as a base on which to build the designs. Tiny sweet white grapes may be cut in halves and arranged over the pear to represent a bunch of grapes. A long narrow strip of pimiento may wind across the top of the pear to represent the ripened vine and give a note of contrast and color.

Jumbo salted peanuts may be arranged over a pear base to represent a bunch of bananas with a strip of green pepper along the top as the rope which ties the bunch to its hanging position.

Balls made with a vegetable scoop of cantaloupe, honeydew or watermelon, strung on a thread of pimiento across the salad plate, starting in the lettuce base, going up over the frosted pear and down on the other side in alternating succession would make a festive Japanese lantern salad. Whipped cream mayonnaise would be the suitable accompaniment for this salad.

Indeed, the cook has plenty of opportunity to express her artistic ability with delectable salads!

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

For Our 'Furtherance'

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY the sixteenth anniversary of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution is marked by the issue of a commemorative stamp honoring Susan B. Anthony—a woman to whom we voting women of the present and future owe much.

In fact, as some of us drift into an important political campaign without informing ourselves enough to vote intelligently; as others of us bewail headline facts about drunken drivers, yet do little to learn how we can help change them; as, I hope, far more of us make valiant efforts to take our civic responsibilities seriously, and as all of us show daily that we are the better off, economically and socially, for the work of this modern pioneer: we cannot but pause to gain inspiration from her unselfed life.

It is a rugged earnest life—an embattled life. After a quiet Quaker childhood under comfortable circumstances, and a short time of teaching under sheltered conditions, she had to go to work of necessity, due to her father's financial reverses. It is significant that the adjustments she made at this period—fundamental enough to be counted major ones by most women—are so dwarfed by the towering adjustments she made further along in her tremendous career, as to leave them almost out of the picture. That she probably could have married and "settled down" to a gentlewoman's protected days is generally accepted as a fact.

* * *

But she was a reformer. Righting wrong was her chosen career, and since, in those days the only public reform work in which women were notably active was the cause of temperance, she was soon found in the heart of the movement.

I like that in her. She began where she saw an opening. She did not sit back and "wish she might do something." She found out where a beginning in the general field of social reform could be made by a woman, and began there.

Familiar is the story of her experience as a delegate to the Sons of Temperance Convention in Albany. Upon a motion to which she could add an important contribution, she got up to speak. The chairman, many members, especially women in the audience, were horrified. "The sisters," she was told publicly, "were not invited there to speak, but to listen and learn."

She and some other women got up and left the meeting. From that moment, her work for woman's suffrage and in fact for all social and economic progress for women began. Soon after this she had reached the conclusion that if women had the ballot they could deal effectually not only with temperance, but also with other social evils.

(I sometimes wonder if she realized then that years might go by and still all too many of those very women who were to be enfranchised through the efforts under her leadership, would be remaining away from the polls, or marking their ballots spasmodically, without consistent all-year-round interest in government.)

* * *

But I like that spur to constructive action she got from her Sons of Temperance meeting. She was no one to sit back and bemoan her ill-treatment, or to burn with resentment. She faced out a situation that seemed to her a root of much social and political evil, and chose a positive line of march.

In a beautiful speech of tribute given in the House on Feb. 15 by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Mrs. Rogers describes Miss Anthony's courage in carrying on under the sharp opposition of those early days of the Equal Rights Society. We are told that its speakers were heckled, booed and hissed. More than once hecklers managed to break up a meeting. In one instance the mayor of the town, it is said, sat on the platform with a shotgun across his knees to keep order. "Her unflinching courage carried her through all such experiences. Nothing could thwart her," Mrs. Rogers maintained, and then added:

Her life could not have been easy. It could not have been pleasant. Insult and ridicule were her daily portion. How weary and sick at heart she must often have been. As she went from place to place, trying to interest women in her cause, often the door was slammed in her face with the remark that they "had all the rights they wanted." At one time she was hanged in effigy. At another she was accused of being immoral because she advocated coeducation. Her feelings must have been crucified constantly. She was held up as a horrible example and women even drew their skirts aside as she passed.

* * *

I honor her for going through this kind of thing yet keeping sweet and true. And they say that in spite of her flaming devotion to her cause she was full of fun. Mrs. Rogers has another paragraph you ought to hear and which, as a tribute to a fine woman, you can be proud to have included in the Congressional Record:

The trait in Susan Anthony's character most admired by all who have studied her active life was her absolute unselfishness. She gave to her cause every ounce of her energy. She gave up all that most women hold dear for her ideals. For their furtherance, she spent her own money and begged that of her friends. No motive of self-interest or lure of fame spurred her to battle. In the face of strong opposition, she never lost her smile or her good nature. This lightened her almost fanatical zeal. She was a true optimist who searched out the brighter side when all seemed wrong. Above all, she was a most human person. Her prominence and position as a leader did not take from her that gracious charm and simplicity which made her so beloved by her friends and acquaintances. Curiously gentle to women and to the oppressed, she was militant in battering down the walls of precedent which imprisoned half the human race.

* * *

She is the fourth woman, other than allegorical characters, to be pictured on a United States stamp, the others being Queen Isabella of Spain, Pocahontas, and Martha Washington. I can think of others who in due time should be honored likewise. And may there be more, in future years, who are also worthy this official recognition.

"She of the senatorial mind," as Frances Willard described her, has had great influence upon our lives; and, while appreciating the stamp, we women can render her no higher tribute, no honor that would have been more grateful to her, than to prove ourselves individually worthy of her unselfish devotion to our "furtherance."

Millicent Taylor

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Allison, Net Champion, Is Playing Golf

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmer Allison is quite a golfer. Watching the national lawn tennis champion play in doubles with his partner, Johnny Van Ryn, at Longwood this week in defense of their title aroused curiosity regarding his golf game.

Allison first broke into national tennis fame in 1927, winning the intercollegiate title as a student at the University of Texas.

The next season he won the Longwood Bowl and ranked fifth in the national list. In 1929 he was a member of the Davis Cup team and the following season, teaming with Van Ryn, he was runner-up in the doubles to George Lott and John Doeg and won the mixed doubles with Edith Cross. In 1931 his team won the title, finished runner-up again in 1932 and 1934, and last year won the honors a second time. He also defeated Fred Perry in the United States singles final. Other tennis honors are too numerous to mention here.

Seeks No Publicity

Little more than an acquaintance permitted an interview, but hardly aggressively. Soon Allison appeared and he took the questioning lightly, a marked feature of the No. 1 tennis man. He never did and never will attempt to seek publicity, all of which makes his few words important.

Humorously he describes his liking for golf "because you don't have to run in that game." But seriously he really likes golf, and while he modestly stated, "I'll never be any good anyway," he must be rating himself with Bobby Jones or Lawson Little, because anyone playing golf with a score of 72 is pretty good in any class.

Since arriving from England Allison has refrained from tennis and vacationed with friends in Maine. While there he hid the tennis rackets and dug out the golf sticks. By contrast he thoroughly enjoyed forgetting the strain of competitive tennis to drive, pitch and putt, making his own pace without the hustle of court covering.

Gave an Exhibition

He played in two amateur tournaments, a pro-amateur affair and actually partook in an exhibition—"if you can imagine me giving an exhibition in golf," he said. It was during the exhibition that he scored his 72 with one out-of-bounds and finished the last three holes with at least a birdie.

Perhaps the day will come when Wilmer will concentrate on golf and in that event he may return to these parts later as a real contending golfer instead of tennis player. If he should happen to find the present tennis too arduous and drop out, it is possible that he will try a bit of golf here this week. If he should do so and engage in a match of some sort it will be at the Weston golf club and that will try his present tennis friends no end—wondering whether to take an afternoon off from the net game to watch the tennis champion play golf.

Unfortunately Allison is not able to command his best game of tennis this week. He suffered an injurious handicap on May 28 engaging in a strenuous match and has never fully recovered. After this tournament he may prepare for next season and return to the top position, but his recent assertions favor only doubles and indicate a leaning toward less tennis and more golf.

* * *

Two major upsets occurred yesterday when the "Big Ten" champions from University of Chicago, Norbett Burgess and Norman Bickel, eliminated Gil Hall and Bryan Grant in a five-set match after the seeded team had led two sets to one. The other upset came in the women's, when Margaret Osbourne and Gussie Raegener outplayed the No. 3 team, Dorothy Workman and Dorothy Bundy, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Upper Half—Don Budge and Gene Mako defeated Arthur Hendrix and Gardner Mulloy, 6—0, 6—4, 6—0; John Law and David Jones defeated Lockwood Tower and George Abbott, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1; Frank Parker and Gregory Mangin defeated Gilbert Hunt and Ralph McElvenny, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; John McDiarmid and Harold Surface defeated Jacques Brugnon and Bernard Destremau, 8—6, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Lower Half—Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn defeated Charles Carr and Eugene Smith, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; Norbett Burgess and Norman Bickell defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Bryan M. Grant, 6—2, 4—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2; Robert Riggs and Wayne Sabin defeated W. J. Clothier 2d, and W. Robertson, 3—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Yvon Petra and Pierre Pelizza defeated S. E. Davenport and Robert Kelleher, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

Women's Doubles—Second Round

Upper Half—Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan defeated Olga Kallos and Eunice Dean, 7—5, 6—3; Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Polly Morrill won from Mrs. Karl Pickhard and Virginia Ellis by default; Virginia Rice Johnson and Kay Winthrop defeated Jean Burritt and Patsy Hiller, 7—5, 6—3; Kay Stammers and Alice Marble defeated Norma Taubele and Elizabeth Blackman, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Lower Half

Mrs. John Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock defeated Mrs. A. Cameron and Alice Jennings, 6—3, 6—1; Helen Pedersen and Jane Stanton defeated Ottilie Gaertner and Louise Hedlund, 6—1, 6—1; Margaret Osborne and Augusta Raegener defeated Dorothy Bundy and Dorothy Workman 6—3, 6—3; Sylvia Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus defeated Betty Butler and Esther Edwards, 6—3, 6—1.

Veterans' Doubles—First Round

Upper half—W. J. Clothier and Dwight F. Davis defeated C. D. Wellington and H. B. Shaw, 6—2, 6—2; L. A. Baker and J. McKay defeated B. M. Smith and H. A. McKinney, 6—4, 6—4; H. V. Greenough and A. N. Reggio defeated J. B. Plimpton and R. C. Seaver, 6—4, 6—3.

Lower half—Ray Bidwell and Dick Bishop defeated Sam Hardy and Walter Pate, 6—0, 6—2; David Niles and C. G. Plimpton defeated C. M. Burnholme and M. T. Wendell, 6—1, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum and C. N. Anderson defeated E. B. Cornwall and R. J. Sommer, 6—1, 6—3; Dr. C. Frothingham and G. A. Lyon defeated A. Champlin and D. Langdon, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Father and Son Doubles—First Round

Upper Half—S. F. Rockwell and son defeated Roger C. Fenn and son, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; W. C. Stork and son defeated R. W. Seaburn and son, 7—5, 6—1; Dr. C. Frothingham and son defeated H. B. Greenough and son, 6—4, 6—2; E. B. Cornwall and son defeated Francis G. Goodale, 6—2, 6—3.

Lower Half—R. Abell and son defeated Henry K. Young and son, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; C. M. Underwood and son won from Henry R. Stearns and son by default.

Second Round—Upper Half

Dwight F. Davis and son defeated J. N. Anderson and son, 6—4, 6—0; C. A. Barrows and son defeated C. G. Plimpton and son, 6—3, 6—4; A. N. Reggio and son defeated T. B. Plimpton and son, 6—4, 6—1; S. P. Hayes and son defeated James S. Goodwin and son, 6—2, 6—2.

Lower Half

C. O. Wellington and son defeated C. M. Underwood and son, 0—6, 1—5, 0—40, default; S. E. Davenport and son defeated William White and son, 6—0, 6—2; Stanley Pearson and son defeated Dr. E. B. Wood and son, 6—1, 6—0; T. T. Mattman and son defeated James G. McKay and son, 8—6, 3—6 7—5; W. R. Helmhulz and son defeated P. L. Jensen and son, 6—3, 6—4; Donald M. Hill and son won from Calvin Hosmer and son, by default.

Seeking New Fields to Conquer?

By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer Allison of Texas

United States Singles and Doubles Tennis Champion, Who Is Playing a Good Game of Golf on the Side

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—If the Giants win the National League pennant and go into the World's Series, Sambo Leslie will do the first-basing . . . That's Bill's Terry's promise . . . "The series is the biggest thing that can happen to a player," Bill said. "I couldn't conscientiously play with Sam sitting there on the bench."

* * *

Reports from the South indicate the Graham plan is due for a shellacking when the Southern Conference meets in December . . . Tom Yawkey is convinced at last that you can't buy a pennant . . . He's tried now for three years and it looks like he'll wind up no better than fourth . . . Incidentally, he still is sold on Joe Cronin, just like everybody else except a few disgruntled ball players.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	87	51	.630
St. Paul	75	63	.543
Kansas City	73	64	.533
Indianapolis	72	69	.511
Minneapolis	70	69	.504
Columbus	67	72	.482
Louisville	56	81	.409
Toledo	52	83	.385

Results Aug. 25

Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 6, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 5.
One game postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	83	70	.542
Seattle	82	71	.536
San Diego	80	73	.523
Oakland	80	73	.523
Missions	79	74	.516
Los Angeles	76	77	.497
San Francisco	72	81	.471
Sacramento	60	93	.392

Results Aug. 25

Portland 11, San Francisco 1.
Missions 7, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 6, San Diego 4.

Varying Results In Polo Tryouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 26—All the teams for the open championships, with their places in the draw settled, engaged in the final tryouts of themselves and their ponies yesterday and today, with varying results. Three of them engaged in a round-robin scramble, with some curious results, yesterday afternoon on Phipps Field, when Templeton tied with Roslyn, 3 to 3, then walloped Texas, 5 to 1; after which Texas stirred up the muss still further by disposing of Roslyn, 4 to 2. This afternoon the scene shifted to the North Shore, when Greentree endeavored to retrieve its reputation, damaged by the debacle at Sands Point Aug. 23, when Templeton scored 19 goals against them, at their home field at Manhasset, against a pick-up team, while Piping Rock field saw Auroro oppose the Hurricanes. Meantime the Argentines and their substitutes, Old Westbury, are busy at Mitchel Field, tuning up the imported ponies, without formal battles. Roslyn will meet the substitutes there tomorrow.

Templeton took matters easy, in fact, a trifle too easy, in the round robin yesterday, though this may have been due to the heat, with Phipps hitting his stride only at the end of the second part, when he scored three goals in rapid succession, as he had done against Greentree on Aug. 23. Iglehart was also below his usual star form, and the team stayed on defense most of the time. E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, the British player, was the leader for Roslyn, with Terence Q. Preece showing well for Texas.

Mrs. Hall And Joe Heistand Keep Titles

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—History repeated yesterday in the Grand American trapshoot as Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., and Joe Heistand, the Hillsboro (Ohio) farmer boy, retained the North American clay target championships which each won a year ago—but the story belongs to Mrs. Hall.

That 119-pound bit of sharpshooting talent gave the greatest exhibition of "under pressure" shooting this tournament has ever seen.

While she was still on the traps, with 50 targets to go, up on the board went the 195 out of 200 score for Mrs. Marie Grant of Fort Dodge, Iowa, the nation's high average woman gunner. Mrs. Grant's score was three targets better than any mark ever registered in the women's meet.

Mrs. Hall needed 48 of her last 50 to win the event which she captured a year ago with a score of 191. She dropped two of the first 25 and needed 25 in a row then to win.

A heavy wind was blowing and a slight rain was falling. The targets were doing tricks. But Mrs. Hall broke the 25 in a row, posted her 196 of 200, and then sat back on the throne.

Heistand also had a tough chore in retaining his crown. He tied at 199 of 200 with Walter Beaver of Berwyn, Penna., the North American champion in 1934 and the Grand American Handicap champion in 1933; C. C. Plummer, who came all the way from Manitova and Hale C. Jones of East Alton, Ill., winner of the "champion of champions" race Aug. 24, and the Vandalia open handicap Aug. 23.

In the shoot-off Heistand broke 75 in a row; Jones finished second with 74, while Beaver and Plummer went out by missing once on the first 25.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American

Batting—Averill, Indians, .385; Gehrig, Yankees, .382.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 142; Gehringer, Tigers, 121.

Runs Batted In—Trosky, Indians, 123, Gehrig, Yankees, 120.

Hits—Averill, Indians, 187; Gehringer, Tigers, 179.

Doubles — Gehringer Tigers, 44; Walker, Tigers, 42.

Triples — Averill, Indians, Di Maggio and Rolfe, Yankees, 13.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 40; Trosky, Indians, 35.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 28; Werber, Red Sox, 20.

Pitching—Hadley, Yankees, 11-3; Pearson, Yankees, 16-5.

National

Batting Medwick, Cardinals, .371; Mize, Cardinals, 363.

Runs—J. Martin, Cardinals, 102; Ott, Giants, 95.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 122; Ott, Giants, 107.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 185; Demaree, Cubs, 166.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 49; Hermann, Cubs, 45.

Triples—Camilli, Phillies, 12; Goodman, Reds, 11.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 27; Klein, Phillies, Berger, Bees, 21.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 19; S. Martin, Cardinals, 16.

Pitching—Lucas, Pirates, 11-3; Hubbell, Giants, 19-6.

Good Golf Will Be Required To Succeed Lawson Little

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The results of a concentrated assault on par in the sectional qualifying rounds gave a definite indication today that it will take a good golfer to win the National Amateur crown relinquished by Lawson Little.

Paced by the Walker Cup star, Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, close to 1000 golfers attempted to qualify on 29 fronts yesterday. One hundred sixty succeeded after par and course records took a drubbing from coast to coast.

The last few in the Philadelphia district, who tied for the final four places on the list, resumed their argument today. The Chicago district's 106 entries will battle for 16 places tomorrow because rain forced postponement of the test.

Best Score at Brookline

Fischer, playing in the Boston district at The Country Club, Brookline, turned in the best 36-hole score in the nation, 137. On his morning round he knocked three strokes off the competitive record for the historic course with a 67.

He was only one stroke ahead of the New York district's pace setter for a field of 206—Frank Strafaci, 1935 public links champion, who carded a pair of 69's at Winged Foot.

The leaders at Washington—Roger Peacock—and at Portland, Ore.—Bud Ward of Tacoma, Wash.—shot 140's. It took 141 to lead at New Orleans, Atlanta and Cleveland.

Eight of America's Walker Cup squad scaled the qualifying grade, and only one—Harry Givan of Seattle—failed. Givan shot a 159 at New York, where his townsman and teammate, Albert (Scotty) Campbell, was second to Strafaci with 144, Reynolds Smith of Dallas third with 145, and George Voigt of New York safe at 151.

Goodman Scores 151

Johnny Goodman of Omaha, former national open champion, led his home field; Walter Emery of Oklahoma City tied with Joy Cole at Tulsa, each shooting 75-67—142. Charlie Yates, at Atlanta, and Ed White of Austin, Texas, playing at Philadelphia, also qualified comfortably.

Two other Walker Cuppers, Capt. Francis Ouimet and George Dunlap, were among the eight former champions exempt from the sectional qualifying. Sixteen British players, including their 10 Walker Cup players, also were exempt, while six players in two California districts qualified two weeks ago.

Prominent among players who failed to make the grade were Chuck Kocsis of Detroit, low amateur in the national open; Billy Howell, former Walker Cupper from Houston; young Billy Cordingly of Des Moines, Bobby Reigel of Richmond, and Sam Perry of Birmingham.

The leaders in each district with number of qualifiers and scores:

Boston (15)—Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, 67—70—137.
New York (31)—Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn, 69—69—138.
Washington (12)—Roger Peacock, Washington, 67—73—140.
Portland, Ore.—Bud Ward, Tacoma, Wash., 73—67—140.
New Orleans (1)—Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, 69—72—141.
Atlanta, (4)—Tommy Wright, Knoxville, Tenn., 74—67—141.
Cleveland (5)—Carlin Short, Akron, Ohio, 69—72—141.
Tulsa (2)—Walter Emery, Oklahoma City, 75—67—142.
Joy Cole, Oklahoma City, 75—67—142.
Houston (6)—Willie Maguire Jr., Houston, 71—71—142.
St. Louis (1)—Tom Draper, St. Louis, 69—73—142.
Pittsburgh (7)—Toby Lyons, Cambridge Springs, Penna., 73—71—144.
Cincinnati (5)—William Deupree Jr., Fort Mitchell, Ky., 70—74—144.
Milwaukee (4)—Dick Ashley, Kenosha, Wis., 73—71—144.
Birmingham (2)—Johnny Morris, Birmingham, 74—71—145.
Winston Salem (6)—Judd Brumley, Greeneville, Tenn., 72—73—145.
Buffalo (6)—Joe Thompson, Hamilton, Ont., 72—73—145.
Tampa (5)—Carl Dann, Orlando, Fla., 70—76—146.
Denver (3)—Brown Cannon, Denver, 77—69—146.
E. J. Rogers, Oklahoma City, 75—71—146.
Dave Connell, Raton, N. M., 73—73—146.
Kansas City (2)—Paul Leslie, Jefferson City, Mo., 74—74—148.
Philadelphia (15)—J. Wood Platt, Philadelphia, 74—74—148.
Little Rock (1)—Jimmy McDonagill, Dallas, 72—77—149.
Detroit (7)—Chris Brinke, Detroit, 73—76—149.
Indianapolis (6)—Bobby Dale, Indianapolis, 76—73—149.
Leon Pettigrew, Pendleton, Ind., 74—75—149.
Schenectady (4)—Alex Banazek, Union, N. Y., 76—73—149.
Des Moines (3)—Denmar Miller, Des Moines, 73—77—150.
Hal Chase, Des Moines, 76—74—150.
Omaha (3)—Johnny Goodman, Omaha, 75—76—151.
Richmond (3)—Clark Lea, Richmond, 78—74—152.
Huntington (3)—Jack Hoblitzell, Parkersburg, W. Va., 77—77—154.
P. T. Taylor, Huntington, 75—79—154.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Di Maggio, Yanks	1
Crosetti, Yanks	1
Kampouris, Reds	1
Moore, Bees	1
Collins, Cardinals	1
Medwick, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	40
Trosky, Indians	35
Foxx, Red Sox	34
Ott, Giants	27
Di Maggio, Yankees	23
Goslin, Tigers	22

League Totals

American	632
National	494
	1126

Paul Dean on Retired List

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The "Me and Paul" Dean brothers baseball pitching combination has broken up for the season. Paul, younger brother of the famed Jerome Herman "Dizzy" Dean, has been virtually of no value to the pennant-seeking Cardinals since an early spring mishap, and he planned to wave teammates farewell tonight to become Citizen Dean at his home in Dallas. This action followed announcement by Cardinal officials that they had honored his request to be placed on the voluntary retired list for the balance of the year. It was also announced he would receive his salary in full (reported to be $12,500) for the present season, with his future status to be considered when the time arrived to discuss next year's contracts.

Series to Follow Custom

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—If the Giants and Yankees should succeed in winning the major league pennants, Horace Stoneham, young Giant president, says he will insist upon following the regular world series custom of listing the games for the parks of the pennant winners. Instead of alternating the games between the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium, as has been suggested, Stoneham will claim the prerogative of playing the first two games in the National League park. With certain changes he has in mind, Stoneham says the Polo Grounds can seat more than 52,000 fans.

It's J. C. Owens—Not Jesse

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 26

HENRY CLEVELAND OWENS is one of those fathers who sit quietly on the sidelines while mothers receive the plaudits from the noisy crowds.

When his boy, the human streak that is known as Jesse Owens of Olympic track fame, arrived home in the palatial Queen Mary, Pop Owens, an angular Negro with a sad face, so completely was lost in the shuffle of politicians, promoters and hero worshipers that no one noticed him until the homecoming party was about to break up.

Yet, Pop Owens actually was the outstanding hero as his son received an ovation and greeting fit for a king.

As Pop Owens stood around with a bewildered look on his face, we strolled over for a talk about Jesse. It was worth it.

"I am a very proud man," he began, half apologetically. "And I am happy. Isn't it a great thing that a boy like J. C. can be honored so? . . ."

He waved his hand at the crowd that milled around his son.

"This is a big, big business, I guess. It's important, maybe. But let me say one thing: My boy is a good boy. And all this excitement won't spoil him one bit. He's the kind of a respectful boy that the white folks down Alabama way really love. I know. He's not smart alecky."

Pop Owens insisted upon only one thing. That was his son's name.

"I talk and talk but no one gets his name right," he explained. "His name is just J. C., not John Cleveland Owens or Jesse Owens. Just the letters, J. C. When my boy went to grade school, they began calling him Jesse and it stuck. Later, they gave him the name of John Cleveland. It's wrong. Just J. C. That's all.

Pop himself was quite a runner in his day. He could outrun and outjump any of his playmates down in Dixie.

"No, I never was timed 'cause I never knew what a stop watch was when I was a boy."

Wide World

J. C. Owens

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Had homer, double and three singles to lead attack against Browns.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Held Red Sox to two hits.

Max Butcher, Dodgers — Pitched three-hit ball to beat Pirates 4-1.

Baxter Jordan and Gene Moore, Bees—Each had five hits, driving in five runs in twin bill opener with Cards; Jordan singled in winning run in nightcap.

Hank Lieber, Giants—His seventh-inning double batted in winning runs in 6-5 triumph over Reds.

Buck Newsom, Senators—Held Indians to six hits.

Dusty Rhodes, Athletics—Singled winning runs across in 13-11 victory over White Sox.

Phillies Purchase Tauby

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League baseball club announced last night the purchase of Fred Tauby, an outfielder, from the Dallas club of the Texas League, for delivery next spring. The Phillies will exchange an unannounced amount of cash and one player, to be named later, for the Canton (Ohio) righthander. Tauby, who is 29, batted .314 in 114 games this season, with 148 hits for 210 total bases. He batted .329 for Fort Worth last year, where he played in 1934 and 1935. He was with the Beaumont club in 1933.

Los Angeles Defeats Seattle

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 26 (AP)—Los Angeles captured the western sectional American Legion junior baseball tournament here yesterday by defeating Seattle, 14 to 1, in the final contest. McElroy, California pitcher, held Seattle batters to five hits, while his team mates collected 16 blows off three opposing pitchers to coast to an easy victory.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	88	52	.629
Rochester	78	59	.569
Newark	78	62	.557
Baltimore	74	64	.536
Toronto	70	68	.507
Montreal	63	73	.463
Syracuse	52	87	.374
Albany	51	89	.364

Results Aug. 25

Newark 6, Albany 5.
Albany 3, Newark 1.
Only games played.

Manchester (N. H.) vs. Spartanburg

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 26 (AP)—Spartanburg and Manchester (N. H.) junior baseball teams began a three-game series here today for the right to enter the American Legion's "Little World Series." The winner of the series here will play the winner of the western sectional tournament. The "Little World Series" will be played in the home town of the winner of the series here. Spartanburg won the southeastern tournament at Charlotte, N. C., and Manchester won the northeastern tournament at Middletown, Ohio.

Cardinals Near Collapse With Giants in Lead

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The big time baseball "experts," those fellows who earn their living scribbling diamond articles, are about ready to count the Cardinals out of the National League pennant race. The Cards dropped their third straight game yesterday and saw the Giants take undisputed possession of first place in the standing.

An ordinary three-game losing streak would not be particularly alarming, even at this stage of the flag race, but in losing those three, the Cardinals displayed a brand of pitching that reminds one of the minor leagues.

On Monday, the Pirates pounded four St. Louis hurlers for 25 hits and a 17-to-5 victory. Yesterday, the troublesome Bees handed the Gashouse Gang two stinging defeats, 20 to 3 and 5 to 4, breaking a major-league record in the opener that had stood for 53 years.

Bees Break Record

The Bees piled up 11 runs in the first inning of the opener, off Silas Johnson and Ed Heusser, and by the completion of the ninth had totaled 25 safeties. In the initial frame they hit seven doubles, eclipsing by one the old big league record established by the Chicago Cubs back in 1883. Buck Jordan and Gene Moore each contributed five hits to the attack and every Boston player connected at least once.

The Cardinals used Dizzy Dean in the second game, but even the big right-hander couldn't stop the Bees, who came from behind in the eighth and pushed across the deciding run in the ninth. The Bees, incidentally, haven't used a relief pitcher in five straight games. Jim Chaplin and John Lanning were the winners yesterday.

The Cardinals, of course, still have time to rally back into first place, but unless their pitching shows immediate improvement, they will slip further down the National League ladder. When Dizzy Dean can't win, the situation is serious.

Trouble is hitting the Cards from every direction. Not only is their hurling staff falling to pieces, but several regulars have been forced out with injuries. Manager Frankie Frisch and Pepper Martin were unable to start yesterday's doubleheader with the Bees, and Terry Moore had to leave during the first game. Also, Paul Dean has been retired for the remainder of the season.

Giants Win 13th

Meanwhile, the Giants captured their thirteenth successive triumph yesterday, beating the Reds, 6 to 5. They replaced the Cards at the top of the standing and lead by 1½ games. Terry had to use three pitchers before the Reds were finally conquered.

In the only other National League contest, the Dodgers defeated the Pirates, 4 to 1, with Max Butcher on the mound. The Cubs and Phillies were kept idle by rain in Chicago.

The headline news in the American League yesterday was the Yankees' 13-to-1 triumph over the Browns, which saw Vernon "Lefty" Gomez win his first game since July 4. Gomez didn't go the distance, although he had a comfortable lead, but during his seven-inning stay he allowed only three hits and was never in serious trouble. A comeback by "Lefty" would boost the Yankee stock for the coming World Series.

In other games, the Senators scored over the Indians, 5 to 3; the Tigers beat the Red Sox, 5 to 0, behind the two-hit pitching of Schoolboy Rowe, and the Athletics defeated the White Sox, 13 to 11.

The suspension of Wes Ferrell was lifted yesterday by Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, and Wes is scheduled to pitch the second game of the Tigers series at Fenway Park today.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn retained United States men's doubles tennis title by defeating Gene Mako and Don Budge, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 2—6, 6—1.

Three Years Ago—Helen Wills Moody defaulted to Helen Hull Jacobs in third set of final of national tennis championship.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	120	486	104	187	.385
Gehrig, Yankees	121	456	142	174	.382
Weatherly, Ind's	57	246	49	92	.375
Medwick, Cards.	121	499	90	185	.371
Mize, Cards.	93	295	62	107	.363
P. Waner, Pir.	115	453	77	163	.360

Grocery Man Has Five Golfing Sons

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Dominick Strafaci Sr., peddler of groceries in New York's little Italy, was telling his customers today about how he raised his five boys to be golfers.

Three of the five, Frankie, Ralph and Tommy, yesterday qualified for the national amateur golf championship at the Winged Foot Golf Club. Frankie with two 69's, one of which tied Bobby Jones's record for the famed west course. More than that, Frankie's 36-hole total of 138 was the second lowest qualifying score in the entire country.

Long ago Dominick had it figured that one advantage to having five sons was that one day they might be able to take care of themselves and then he could take a rest.

For a while it worked out that way. At the Dyker Beach Golf course in Brooklyn, they picked up a little money carrying golf bags.

One day the boys came home and announced they couldn't caddy any longer because it would make them professionals. Dominick had no objections to professionals, so he didn't understand. But soon they had their way and Dominick had to go back to his groceries.

Two years ago, however he was rewarded. His boy Frankie won the National Public Links title. Today his pictures are in all the papers and they're saying Frankie is going to be a great golfer.

Frankie seems to think this is all pretty fine. He says it's true that he doesn't work, that he "just plays golf, that's all." But he points out that its better to spend Dominick's money on caddies and golf balls than running to shows.

And besides, he may turn pro one of these days and take care of the whole family.

By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Fischer

Turns In Best 36-Hole Score in the Nation—137

Botvinnik Takes Lead In World Chess Play

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 26 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands, world champion, dropped to fourth place last night in the International Chess Tournament at the end of the 13th round.

Michael Botvinnik of Russia took the lead, with Samuel Reshevsky, United States, second, and Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, third.

Dr Euwe blundered in his game with Dr. Emanuel Lasker of London and lost in 33 moves. Botvinnik, concentrating against the King's position of his opponent, defeated Dr. Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia in 24 moves.

Reshevsky outplayed Sir George Thomas of England, capturing the Queen and winning in 42 moves. Capablanca defeated C. H. D. Alexander of England and Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France won from E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany.

Reuben Fine, United States, and Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia drew in a brief 19 moves.

The summary (by boards):

First: A. Alekhine, France, defeated E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany.
Second: S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, drew with Reuben Fine, United States.
Third: J. R. Capablanca, Cuba, defeated C. H. D. Alexander, England.
Fourth: T. H. Tylor, England, drew with W. Winter, England.
Fifth: E. Lasker, London, defeated M. Euwe, Netherlands.
Sixth: M. Botvinnik, Russia, defeated M. Vidmar, Yugoslavia.
Seventh: Sir G. Thomas, England, lost to S. Reshevsky, United States.
Dr. S. Tartakower, Poland, bye.
The leading scores:
Botvinnik, 9-3; Reshevsky, 8½-4½; Capablanca, 8-3; Euwe, 8-4; Fine, 7½-3½; Alekhine, 7½-4½.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	46	.613
St. Louis	72	48	.600
Chicago	69	50	.580
Pittsburgh	62	59	.512
Cincinnati	56	63	.471
Boston	55	64	.462
Brooklyn	48	70	.407
Philadelphia	41	76	.350

Results Aug. 25

Boston 20, St. Louis 3.
Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
New York 6, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1 (8 innings).
Philadelphia at Chicago, rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	41	.658
Cleveland	67	54	.554
Detroit	66	57	.537
Chicago	64	58	.525
Washington	63	59	.516
Boston	60	63	.488
St. Louis	44	77	.364
Philadelphia	44	78	.361

Results Aug. 25

New York 13, St. Louis 1.
Washington 5, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 11.
Detroit 5, Boston 0.

The largest number of ladies ever entertained by the New York Giants on a Ladies' Day is 4379.

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"Holler" Tunes

A GREAT part of mountainous West Virginia is still wild and little man-gripped. Even at Charleston, the capital of the state, where there has been a settlement since the early nineteenth century, the city which rises from the river bottoms seems there only on sufferance; its tall buildings look strange and alien amid the sharp, jagged wooded hills. Life back in those hills is still a Culture in the Spenglerian sense of the word; there people are poor, but they have the will to believe, do, and enjoy.

I HAD LEFT Charleston only a few miles behind, when I turned off the highway onto a narrow dirt road. Crossing an old wooden bridge, this road wandered up a valley. A quarter of a mile or so up farther on I passed a cabin at the foot of a "holler" which debouched into the valley. It was a typical cabin of the region—one-story, unpainted, weather-beaten boards and shingles, in front of it the inevitable corn field, behind it a small vegetable patch, the whole clearing wrung with difficulty from the wooded hills around it.

This particular cottage had a front porch running its length. On it sat three men. One of them, obviously the "pappy" of the two grown boys, held a fiddle against his heart; each of the boys had a guitar in his arms. All three looked at me with friendly curiosity as I drove past slowly. I waved, stopped the car, got out, and walked back to the porch. It was early summer, a cool, calm, quiet Saturday afternoon.

"HOWDY," I SAID, summoning as much protective coloring as I could to my intonation.

"Howdy," they chorused back. "Come up and have a seat."

I took the rocker—the men sat as musicians should, in straight chairs—saying as I did: "You boys know 'Old Joe Clark'?"

They played it for me. One of the boys in a husky baritone sang a verse, while I leaned forward in my rocker, tapping my feet in unison with theirs:

> I went down to Dinah's house,
> She was standin' in the do',
> Her shoes an' stockin's in her hand
> An' her feet all over the flo'.

They did it very well, fine rhythm, good tone from the fiddle, rich syncopated bass from the guitars. Everyone plays and sings these richly flavored folk tunes in his own fashion: there are as many variants as there are fiddlers and singers. My new friends played a minor third between *went* and *down*, *-in'* and *in*, and *an'* and *stock*, where before I had heard only a major third. This insistent accented minor third strangely did not make for melancholy, but gave the verse a new surprising vibrance.

A RHYTHM SHARED welds men quickly into fellowship. In rapid succession we had "Sally Anne Johnson," with much slur from the fiddle and hum from the guitars; "Granny, Will Your Dog Bite? No, Chile, No"; and the famous "Sourwood Mountain," whose provenance is the whole Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. And then, after some deliberate tuning, "Turkey in the Straw" in what the mountaineer fiddler called "the old-timey way," with elaborate figuration of the air from the fiddle; and after it "Done Gone" in hornpipe style. "The Little Brown Jug" swept us back into rapid two-four time. It's a tune with the true spirit of jollity in it. Some of the words are modern folk:

> Up the holler and around the stump
> I had a date with Andy Gump,

for instance. Modern folk, too, was a long ballad about the sinking of the "Titanic." It had a fine rousing chorus to the words: "Don't let your deal go down," which pervaded the mood with excitement.

AS A LAST piece, the fiddler played one of his favorites, "Mexican Waltz." With muted fiddle against the background of pianissimo um-pum-pum's from the two guitars, he fingered a plaintive melody in a minor key. At times the faint, soft notes almost faded into silence. He carefully double-stopped all the cadences, playing in thirds. It was a piece whose simple exoticism pleased him, and he had evidently worked hard on it.

Before I left, we had a short talk about affairs in the holler. In it lived eight families. Only two or three of these owned the clearings on which their houses were built. He had the only horse in the holler, a strawberry roan. This horse did all the plowing for the various corn fields. All got their coal free, gratis, and for nothing out of the surrounding hills. None of them had any money, but all had plenty of corn-pone, bacon, buttermilk—and time for talk and music.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Two Poems In Summer

Summer Reverie

Now fall asleep from all the world but this:
And let the dream be what a rhyme may hold
Of the bright, twirling leaf where the wind is,
Of buttercups that spread the field with gold.
Dream of the summer drowsing on the hill
In the hot sweetness that the grasses make,
And listen how the bird has fallen still,
Or waked again, and slept, and will not wake.

Have mind and ear and eye for nothing more
Than may be dreaming through this spell of time;
The earnest world is less than the last roar
Of the last headland . . . in this idle rhyme
Now fall asleep from all beyond the word
Whose dream is summer . . . and the leaf and bird.

Summer Imagining

IN SUMMER madness, now, the mind imagines
How the quick songs of birds,
Returning noisily here above the gardens
Are saying and singing words
To match the blue and white and the green and the yellow
Of the gardens' various bloom,
Till the air between is blossoms borning and dying,—
And though no song assume
The shape and color and fragrance of any flower
That we have known by name,
The mind imagines the lowly garden is mirrored
In this high-singing fame.

DAVID MORTON

"Vanity Fair" Is Given Its Title

BILLY'S confidence in his destiny was not much longer to be disappointed. . . .

I happened to be on a visit to Brighton when he sent off to Punch the first of this new series.

"Read this, Jack, before it goes," he said, thrusting some pages of his beautifully written manuscript into my hands.

I read the title, and could not understand it. "The Snobs of England?" I said. "Snobs? But we're not at Cambridge now, Billy. Nobody will know what you mean."

"I'll make them know," he said. "I've heard the word used in London once or twice by Cambridge men, in a vague way, for a blackguard or common fellow. I'm going to use it now in a wider sense: not merely to denote somebody who doesn't wear a gown and mortar-board, but for anybody who pretends to be what he isn't, and who meanly admires mean things. Do you see what I mean? It'll catch on, I think, Jack; you see if it don't."

"Perhaps," I said dubiously, and began to read the article. Soon I started laughing and, in the end, I congratulated him on a really brilliant performance.

"But whose handwriting is this?" I asked, pointing to some half-erased notes in the margin.

"Come along, and I'll show you," says he, and, as soon as he had despatched the article to London, he led me to a grand old house near the sea and asked the footman if Miss Perry was at home.

We were shown upstairs to a charmingly furnished drawing-room where an elderly lady received us with a smile of great sweetness.

"I've often heard of you from Mr. Thackeray," she said when Billy introduced me, and, as if reading my thoughts: "I am afraid I am only a very new friend of his. But I used often to hear about Mr. Thackeray when my father owned the Morning Chronicle. How do you like his new novel, Mr. Prentice?"

I must have looked puzzled, for Billy intervened. "I haven't shown it to you yet, Jack," he said, and pulled a sheaf of papers from his tail-pocket. "Miss Perry was kind enough to let me read it to her last night." . . .

"I've found the title," he went on, turning to her. "It came to me last night, as if a voice in the room had whispered it to me. What do you think of 'Vanity Fair' as the title, Miss Perry? Doesn't it exactly describe the sort of world I want to paint?"

"You couldn't find a better," she said. "But let us take Mr. Prentice's opinion."

"Here are the first three chapters, Jack, all I've written yet," said Billy, handing me the manuscript.

I sat down to read it. As I turned the pages, memory after memory came back to me. . . .

"You ought to issue it in monthly parts, like Mr. Dickens's novels." Miss Perry suggested. "That would be much better than sending it to a magazine."

Billy nodded at this. "I'll try it, ma'am. I'll take it to little Hall next time I go to London. He's publishing me now, you know. Maybe he'll bring this story out monthly, and I'll draw the pictures too, to save expense."

Such was the birth of the great book on which, in my opinion, Billy's fame will always chiefly depend, for, like himself, I have always considered Vanity Fair by far the finest of his novels. However, it was too early yet to know what would happen to it, for Billy was determined to offer the publishers a finished installment of the book, complete with pictures, before broaching the subject to them.

Meanwhile, the Snob papers created a sensation as they appeared week by week in Punch.—BECHHOFER ROBERTS ("Ephesian"), in "Bread and Butter." (London: Jarrolds.)

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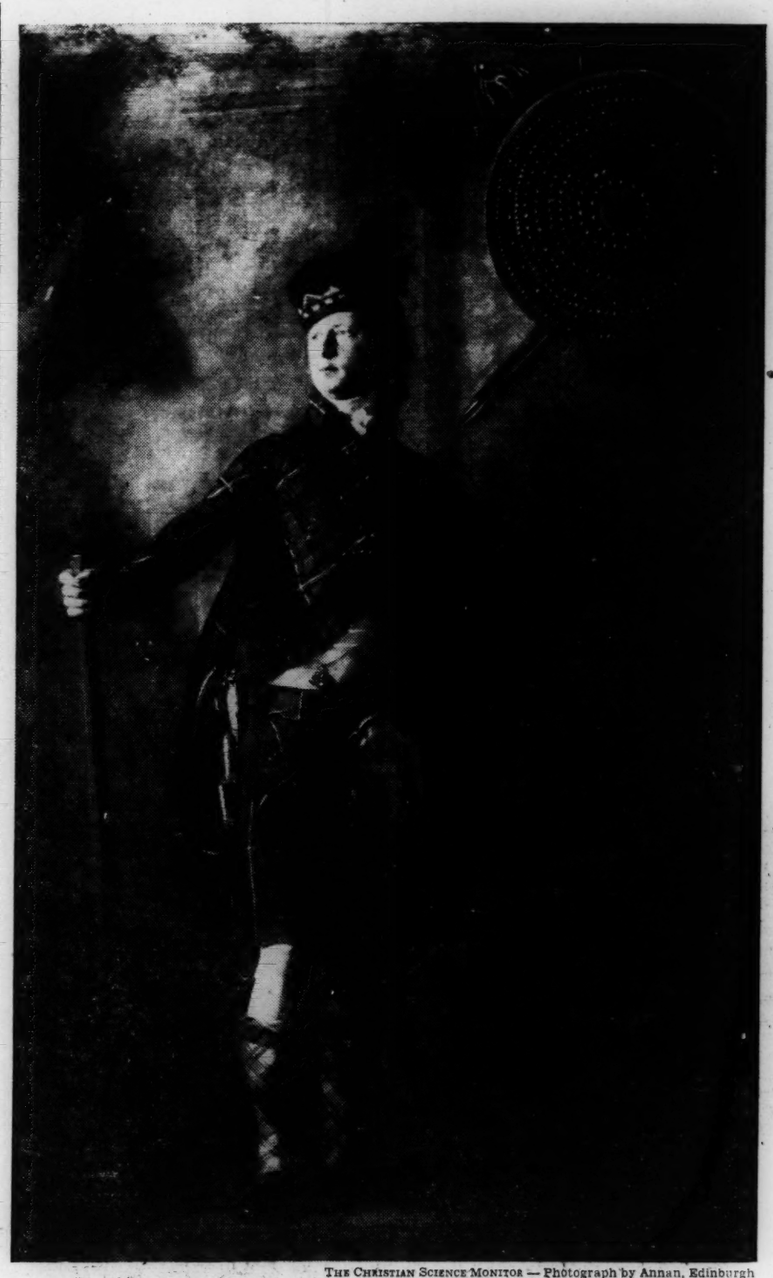

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Annan, Edinburgh

COLONEL ALASTAIR MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY: *A Portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A. (1756-1823) in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh*

EVERY visitor to the Scottish National Gallery, so agreeably placed on the Mound at Edinburgh, inevitably comes away thinking of Scotland's greatest portrait-painter; for, splendid and varied as are the contents of this famous collection, nothing makes a more memorable and abiding impression on his recollection than the cumulative effect of Edinburgh's incomparable series of portraits by Raeburn. In this array of masterpieces, virile and arresting, yet at the same time so sober and dignified, not even the lovely head and shoulders of "Mrs. Scott Moncrieff," the gusto and conviction of "Lord Newton," nor the subtlety of "John Wauchope," can make us hesitate for a moment in saluting the full-length of "Colonel Alastair Macdonell" as the supreme and most magistrally typical example of Raeburn's consummate artistry.

Painted about 1811, when Raeburn was at the height of his powers, this magnificent picture not only puts before us the living image of a Highland Chief, in a manner which combines the utmost dignity with the most convincing reality; but the finely posed standing figure is so enveloped in air, so strongly and dramatically lighted, and so justly related aërially to the background, that the work stands out in Raeburn's *oeuvre* as one in which his sense of the third dimension is specially marked. In its atmospheric qualities and characterization, it is comparable to a Velazquez; in its dramatic use of sunlight and shadow, it will bear comparison even with a Rembrandt. From a purely technical standpoint the handling of oil-paint is masterly; every brush-stroke has vitality and significance.

By the noble simplicity of his statement and by the direct perfection of his handling, Raeburn has surely earned an honorable place among the greatest portrait-painters of the world.

FRANK RUTTER

[This is the twenty-fourth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Affairs of a Baboon Family

ABOUT five miles from our camp a colony of baboons lived on the banks of the Guaso Nyiro river. . . . I can safely say that the experiences we had with these baboons were among the most interesting and were certainly the funniest that we have ever had with wild animals. Every move they made was either interesting or comic, and there must have been two thousand of them.

Osa and I have always insisted that the baboon is the most intelligent of the monkey family, though that is a dangerous thing to say, for many people confuse the monkeys with the apes and so mistake our meaning. But here we had a chance to get better acquainted and see if we were right. At first they were all just baboons, but gradually we were able to distinguish some of them by their individualities, and we even went so far as to name a few. For instance, one fine big fellow seemed to be a sort of head man. He had his own particular tree crotch in which he would sit for hours at a time, and he was the easiest of all to photograph, for we could get closer to him, and sometimes we even photographed him without going into the blinds. He was so big and fat and lazy that he hated to move, and he was terribly self-conscious if we stared at him for any length of time. He would stare back as long as he could and then, to cover his self-consciousness, he would yawn. Sometimes he would yawn so much that he would get us to yawning, and when we laughed at him it would make him so angry that he would bristle up his hair. . . .

We were soon able to distinguish different families, as well as different individuals, for we would see the same groups together day after day. The mothers and fathers would often cuff the youngsters until the little fellows would roll over and over, screaming to the limit of their lungs. To such family affairs as these were none of the others would pay any attention, but sometimes a member of one family would cuff a youngster of another family, and then there was a battle. These inter-family fights were often quite exciting and the noise was terrible. . . .

We found the fathers very good to their youngsters, holding them as much as the mothers, allowing the babies to wool them and fall over them without seeming to care. The mothers, on the other hand, always seemed to be worried about the children. If a baby strayed too far away, the mother would run and grab it and pull it back, not too gently sometimes, and the baby would let out a howl as though it were being killed.—MARTIN JOHNSON, in "Over African Jungles." (London: Harrap. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Follow thou me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE twenty-first chapter of his Gospel John records a meeting of Jesus with his disciples after the resurrection and reports simply some very inspiring truths. The chapter opens with the account of some of his disciples fishing throughout the night without success. In the morning Jesus stood upon the shore. His loving admonition, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship," brought unexpected abundance, when obeyed.

Then comes a vivid picture of the friendly, intimate breakfast by the sea, after which Jesus pressed Peter three times for a definite expression of allegiance, concluding with the impressive instruction, "Follow me." Although Peter had firmly reiterated his own affection and fidelity, evidently he was not fully satisfied, for he asked concerning John, "Lord, and what shall this man do?" Jesus' reply was a rebuke to Peter, and is of present worth to every Bible student today: "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me."

Do we today sometimes watch our neighbor to the negligence and detriment of our own progress? Does it seem that we could be happier, holier, healthier, if only someone else would think and act differently? Excuses for one's own laxness, indolence, failure, are often made in connection with the actions or inactions of others. Yet progress can be direct, free, steady, and delightful, as each individual turns his thought to God, realizes and appropriates his God-given dominion, authority, talent, goodness, and wholeheartedly follows the commands of the master Christian.

Christian Science makes plain the way of individual salvation. In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 458): "The Christian Scientist wisely shapes his course, and is honest and consistent in following the leadings of divine Mind. He must prove, through living as well as healing and teaching, that Christ's way is the only one by which mortals are radically saved from sin and sickness."

"Through living," then, we prove God's presence and power. What a tremendous vista! Through individual application of Jesus' teachings, we compass the daily routine, rejoicing in every opportunity to apply the laws of good. One who prays sincerely, strives to make his prayer practical. Thus, one who prays for love, will endeavor to express love to his associates. One who prays for peace, will put aside dominating, revengeful tendencies, replacing them with tolerance, co-operation, good humor. If we pray that others may deal honestly with us, we shall see to it that our own dealings are upright. As we pray for employment, we shall courageously lift our hands to accomplish the nearest task, however humble or tedious it may appear. As we pray for supply, we shall express loving-kindness, courtesy, and sweetness to fill the seemingly barren, empty, dull lives of the people about us.

Earnest students sometimes gain much of the "letter" of Truth. Then, however, obligations of home, school, business, seem numerous and pressing, and there may come times of discouragement, fear, weariness. At the close of such a period of fruitless effort, we console ourselves with the excuse, I have tried. Perhaps in that half-hearted attempt lies the answer. Mrs. Eddy reminds us in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 86): "There is but one way of *doing* good, and that is to *do* it! There is but one way of *being* good, and that is to *be* good!" Merely to "try to be good" sometimes opens the door to failure, because the effort is half-hearted.

He who firmly resolves to do and be good finds this righteous determination an aid. He has cast his net "on the right side," the side of spiritual selfhood, where man is acknowledged to be perfect, holy, immortal, serene, capable, abundantly cared for. Each effort of self-improvement, each unselfish achievement, each smallest renunciation of evil in favor of good, brings satisfying healing and enables the student to accomplish greater acts of love on the morrow.

A wife who had been studying Christian Science for several years, became greatly disturbed because her husband was unable to find employment. She prayed earnestly over the problem. Always in the background of her thought, however, was a wish that he would do differently. She considered fretfully what she would do were she in his place. One morning she opened the Bible with a prayer for guidance and read the verse from which the title of this article is taken, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." Somewhat startled, she realized the problem was not hers. Humbly she sought to do the work that was hers to do, thus freeing her husband from her own undue anxiety and worry. The next day he found the needed employment.

Weymouth translates this saying: "What concern is that of yours? You, yourself, must follow me." How joyous our lives when we are able to relinquish a false sense of responsibility, center attention on our own work, help our neighbors, return good for any seeming evil, love all mankind, humbly concerned only with how much we individually are doing to establish the kingdom of God on earth! We have only one adequate means of answering the question, "Lovest thou me?" and that is by living a life of love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Tu, seguimi"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NEL ventunesimo capitolo del suo Evangelo Giovanni racconta un incontro di Gesù coi suoi discepoli dopo la risurrezione e riporta semplicemente alcune verità molto ispiranti. Il capitolo si apre col racconto che alcuni dei suoi discepoli pescarono tutta la notte senza successo. Al mattino Gesù era in piedi sulla spiaggia. Il suo amorevole ammonimento: "Gettate la rete dal lato destro della barca", procurò abbondanza inaspettata quando fu obbedito.

Poi viene il quadro pieno di vita della colazione amichevole, intima, presso al mare, dopo della quale Gesù costrinse Pietro tre volte a fare una dichiarazione esplicita di lealtà, conchiudendo con questa solenne istruzione: "Seguimi". Benchè Pietro avesse fermamente ripetuto il proprio affetto e la propria fedeltà, evidentemente non era completamente soddisfatto, poichè domandò a proposito di Giovanni: "Signore, e di lui che sarà?" La risposta di Gesù fu un rimprovero a Pietro, ed ha valore presente per ogni studioso della Bibbia oggigiorno: "Se voglio che rimanga finch'io venga, che t'importa? Tu, seguimi".

Forse che noi oggi osserviamo a volte il nostro vicino trascurando e danneggiando il nostro proprio progresso? Sembra forse che potremmo essere più felici, più santi, più sani, se soltanto un altro pensasse ed agisse diversamente? Scuse per la propria fiacca, indolenza, per il proprio insuccesso, si fanno spesso in relazione alle azioni o alla passività di altri. Eppure il successo può essere diretto, libero, costante e piacevole quando ogni individuo rivolge il suo pensiero a Dio, comprende ed acquista il proprio dominio, autorità, talento, bontà dati da Dio, e di tutto cuore segue gli ordini del sommo Cristiano.

La Scienza Cristiana rende chiara la via della salvezza individuale. Nel libro di testo *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto (pag. 458): "Lo Scientista Cristiano fissa la sua rotta saggiamente, ed è onesto e consistente nel seguire le direzioni della Mente divina. Egli deve dimostrare, col vivere quanto col sanare ed insegnare, che la via di Cristo è la sola per la quale i mortali sono radicalmente salvati dal peccato e dalla malattia."

"Col vivere", dunque, dimostriamo la presenza e potenza di Dio. Che panorama imponente! Per mezzo dell'applicazione individuale degl'insegnamenti di Gesù noi percorriamo la via giornaliera, rallegrandoci di ogni occasione per applicare le leggi del bene. Chi prega sinceramente si sforza di render pratica la sua preghiera. Così, chi prega per amore, si sforzerà di esprimere amore ai suoi compagni. Chi prega per pace metterà da parte tendenze di dominio e di vendetta, sostituendole con tolleranza, cooperazione, buon umore. Se preghiamo che altri agiscano onestamente con noi, faremo sì che le nostre proprie azioni siano integre. Quando preghiamo per un impiego, alzeremo coraggiosamente le mani per adempire il compito immediato, per quanto umile o noioso possa sembrare. Quando preghiamo per provviste, esprimeremo amorevolezza, cortesia e dolcezza per riempire la vita, apparentemente infeconda, vuota e pesante, della gente attorno a noi.

Gli studiosi seri a volte acquistano molto della "lettera" della verità. Dopo, tuttavia, gli obblighi della casa, della scuola, degli affari, sembrano essere numerosi ed urgenti, e possono venire tempi di scoramento, timore, stanchezza. Alla fine di un tale periodo di sforzo infruttuoso, ci consoliamo colla scusa: Ho provato. Forse in quel tentativo fiacco sta la spiegazione. Mrs. Eddy ci rammenta in *Retrospection and Introspection* (pag. 86): "Vi è un solo modo di *fare* il bene, ed è di *farlo*! Vi è un solo modo di *essere* buoni, ed è di *esserlo*!" Semplicemente "provare di essere buoni" a volte apre la porta all'insuccesso, perchè lo sforzo manca di zelo.

Chi fermamente decide di fare il bene e di essere buono trova in questa retta decisione un aiuto. Egli ha gettata la rete "dal lato destro", il lato dell'essere spirituale, dove l'uomo viene riconosciuto perfetto, santo, immortale, sereno, capace, oggetto di abbondanti sollecitudini. Ogni sforzo per migliorarsi, ogni successo altruistico, ogni minima rinuncia al male in favore del bene, reca guarigione soddisfacente e rende lo studente capace di compiere maggiori atti d'amore all'indomani.

Una moglie che aveva studiato la Scienza Cristiana per vari anni divenne assai preoccupata perchè il suo marito non poteva trovare impiego. Essa pregò intensamente a proposito del problema. Continuamente nei recessi del suo pensiero, tuttavia, vi era il desiderio che egli agisse diversamente. Considerava stizzita che cosa essa farebbe al suo posto. Una mattina essa aprì la Bibbia con una preghiera per direttiva e lesse il versetto dal quale è preso il titolo di questo articolo: "Che t'importa? Tu, seguimi." Alquanto sorpresa, essa si rese conto che il problema non era suo. Umilmente cerco di fare il lavoro che era suo proprio, liberando così il marito dalla sua eccessiva ansietà e preoccupazione. Il giorno seguente egli trovò l'impiego occorrente.

Weymouth traduce così questo detto: "Che ti riguarda? Tu, tu stesso, devi seguirmi". Come è lieta la nostra vita quando siamo capaci di abbandonare il falso senso di responsabilità, concentrare l'attenzione sul nostro lavoro, aiutare i nostri vicini, rendere bene per qualsiasi male apparente, amare tutta l'umanità, umilmente attenti soltanto a quanto noi individualmente facciamo per stabilire il regno di Dio sulla terra! Abbiamo soltanto un mezzo adeguato per rispondere alla domanda: "M'ami tu?" ed è col vivere una vita d'amore.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In August

IN AUGUST the sun has warmed the sweet-fern into its most spicy fragrance. August is the month of bee-balm, blossoming in shady places. I know a garden like a showy quilt, spread under trees, a quilt patterned with the bright ruby crowns of bee-balm. This is the month of dahlias, zinnias, phlox and marigolds. Pickerel weed is bluer than the river in whose coves it grows. Gentians light the river bank with small blue bulbs.

Bird songs are not so plentiful as in June or early July, but the song sparrow still sings and a little bird I know as the "preacher," who carols forth to all who listen: "You hear it. Do you believe it?" Crickets sound their slow music all day, and earth moves to the rhythm of it.

There are fresh vegetables from near-by farms. Great red beets, yellow wax beans, tomatoes and cucumbers, sweet corn and summer squash. Kitchens are delightful places when dinner is cooking or when the cook is pouring raspberry jam into jars.

Then let us warm ourselves with August. Let us not forget to sing a heartfelt Doxology for all the color, fragrance, richness in which we revel.

E. V.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Traders Clip Profits in Quiet Turnover Today

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregularity Is More Pronounced On Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Stock market traders clipped profits from leading issues today while giving a fair amount of support to others.

In dealings that were about on a par with yesterday's apathetic session, trends were indefinite.

Realizing followed a firm opening at which the steels, amusements and specialties advanced fractions to a point or more. Most of these had yielded the major portion of their gains near the final hour.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 850,000 shares.

Steel Output Up

Helpful to bullish forces was the midweek review of Iron Age which said that ingot production, at a new peak for the year, was not keeping pace with demand.

The magazine found that many rolling mills were being pushed to the limit and that chances of a summer slump in steel output have disappeared. It was added that the larger companies are now predicting much higher operating rates within the next 30 to 60 days.

From merchandising quarters came reports that preparations were being made for the greatest fall and winter sales in the past six or seven years.

Purchasing agencies were understood to be making substantially larger forward commitments than a few months ago. In addition to increasing consumer purchases, threatening labor problems were bringing in many advance orders.

Sterling and the French franc, at the beginning of foreign exchange transactions, held at their closing levels of Tuesday. The former was quoted at $5.03¼ and the latter at 6.58 7-16 cents.

Bond Trade Quiet

The bond market today patterned its action on that of the share list and showed little motion in either direction.

In the quiet dealings of the forenoon corporate issues followed an irregular trend in which gains and losses, narrow, for the most part were fairly evenly divided.

U. S. Governments started slowly, though yesterday's sharp gains were retained all through the list, and in addition the various groups of 2¾s edged up to record highs.

Loans improving the most under the selective buying included Missouri Pacific 5s (F), New Haven 6s, Pacific Gas 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Union Pacific 4s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, 1950, St. Paul 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, and Loew's 3½s.

Allis Chalmers established an early loss of around a point, while fractions were chipped from American Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and North American 5s.

Wheat Prices Up Among the Grains

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Wheat futures advanced somewhat today. Corn also worked higher, afterward more than losing the early gains as offerings increased. Wheat also reacted from its best level.

The moderate buying of wheat here was credited to interests stimulated by a revival in the European demand for Canadian wheat and by strength in foreign markets.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅞ above yesterday's finish, September 1.11½-⅝, December 1.10⅛-¼, and corn was ½-1 cent lower, September 1.12-12⅛, December 96⅛-¼. Oats closed unchanged to ¼ off, rye was ¼ down to ⅝ up, and barley and provisions showed little change.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	1.11¾	1.12⅛	1.11	1.11½	+ ⅞
Dec.	1.10¾	1.11¼	1.09⅞	1.10⅛	+ ¼
May	1.09½	1.09⅞	1.08¾	1.09	+ ⅜
	Corn				
Sept.	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.12	1.12	— ¾
Dec.	.97¼	.97⅞	.96⅛	.96⅛	— ¾
May	.92⅞	.93½	.92	.92	— ½
	Oats				
Dec.	.44	.44¼	.43¾	.43¾	— ⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.81¼	.82⅛	.80¾	.81¼	+ ¼

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.98	.97	.97¼	+.01¼
December	.97	.96⅛	.96⅜	+.01¼
May	.98¾	.97⅝	.97⅝	+.01

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Last
September	10.78	10.91	10.78	10.91	10.91
December	11.17	11.28	11.17	11.23	11.23

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Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Aug. 26	Last Aug. 25
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
33¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (2)	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21¾
81¾	58	Air Reduction (3⅘)	73	72	72	73¾
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
17⅜	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
43	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	38¼	38	38	38¼
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr-pf (h)	38¼	38¼	38¼	39
39½	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1)	34¼	34	34	34
28⅜	23	Allied Mills (1)	24½	24⅜	24½	24½
13⅝	6¾	Allied Stores	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12¼
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	78	77½	77½	78⅛
59⅜	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	54	52¾	53	53⅞
5⅝	2½	Amal Leather	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
54¾	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	51½	51½	51½	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	95¾	95	95	94½
63¼	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	56¾	56	56	56¼
55½	37	Am Bank Note (½b)	38½	38	38½	38⅜
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	70½	70½	70½	69½
58	40	Am Brake S&F 1.60)	57	57	57	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	121	120¾	121	121¾
44¼	30	Am Car & Fdry	42⅝	41½	42	42⅜
86⅝	57	Am Car & F pf	84	83¼	84	83
59½	31	Am Chain	59¼	58	58	57½
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	10⅝	10½	10½	..
32⅝	20	Am Com Alcohol	26½	26⅛	26½	26
31¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21⅛	20¼	20¼	31
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
14⅝	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	13¼
9¾	6½	Am & For2Pow	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
43¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf (7)	34¼	34	34	34¼
37½	25	Am & For Pow 6	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2nf	14½	14½	14½	..
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	20⅛	20	20⅛	19¾
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
47⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
94	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	17¾	17¾	18½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	29½	29⅛	29¼	30
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23	22½	23	23¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met	10½	10½	10½	11¼
35⅞	27	Am Metal	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
52	35½	Am News (1½)	55½	55	55½	..
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	13	12⅛	13	12⅛
69¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (11¼)	70	64¼	69	64¼
79⅜	43	Am P&L 6% pf (16)	80¼	75½	79⅛	75½
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (15)	22¼	21⅞	22	22¼
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27⅛	26¾	27	27⅛
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	23½	23¼	23½	24⅝
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	83	82¼	82¾	83¼
41¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	41	39⅝	39⅝	41⅜
36	26	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	..
61⅛	41¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57½	57½	57½	58
178	149	Am Tel & Tel (9)	175½	174	174	174⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	102	102	102	102½
13	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	12	11¾	11¾	12
27	18¼	Am Wat W & E	24	23½	23⅝	24⅛
70¾	34¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	62	61½	61½	61½
65⅞	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	66	65	66	65⅜
65⅞	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	65	65	66	65⅜
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108½	108½	108¾	..
7¾	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
65⅞	47½	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	48½	48	48	48½
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
19¼	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77¾	76¾	76¾	77⅝
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	30¼	28½	28½	29½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	27¾	27⅜	27½	27½
126	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	122½	122½	122½	123½
54½	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31½	31⅛	31⅝	31¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
		—B—				
6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf h)	43¼	43	43¼	43
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22¼
36	21	Balt Ohio pf	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	34
3¾	2¾	Bald Asd (6)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	44
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛
19⅝	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18	17½	18	18
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	114	114	114	..
26	18	Beatrice Cream (⅓2e)	22	21⅝	21⅝	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (¼e)	28½	27¾	27¾	27¼
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	55	55	55	55
63	45	Beth Steel	64¼	63½	63⅝	63
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox .10b) (.40)	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅛
24⅜	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29½
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	111¾	111¼	111¼	111¼
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	28⅝
41¾	41¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	43½	43¼	43½	43½
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	30⅛	30	30	30
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	75	74¾	74¾	74½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7	7	7	..
18⅞	13⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
64⅝	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	54½	54¼	54¼	54¾
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	50	49¾	50	49⅞
53¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	52¼	51½	51½	52
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	104	104	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
55½	44½	Brooklyn Gas (3)	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝
13	8½	Brunswick Balke	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅜
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
1⅜	1	Budd Rts 2pd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
31½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
37⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	27¼	27	27⅛	27⅜
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bdgs pf ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	21	20¼	20¼	20⅝
30⅜	22	Byron ackson (1f)	29⅛	29	29	29⅛
		—C—				
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42⅜	41½	41⅞	41
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	11⅝	11¼	11¾	11¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	35	34⅞	34⅞	34½
16⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½
46¾	37	Cannon Mills (2)	44¼	43¼	44¼	44
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15½	15½	15½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7½	7½	..
186	92½	Case Thresh	152½	149	149	152½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75¼	75	75¼	74⅞
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¾	25¾	26	26½
31½	19	Celotex Co	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	29½
78	54	Celotex Co pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	31	31	31	31½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53⅛	52⅝	52¼	..
9⅞	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
102½	80½	Certain-Teed p	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	65⅞	65¼	65¼	65¾
57⅛	27⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
50	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	57	57½	57⅝	57
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	.5
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	5	5	..
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	25½	25½	25½
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
124⅜	85½	Chrysler (4) (6½b)	111⅞	110⅝	111	111½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	17	17	17⅛
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	84	84	84	83
35	33	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	35	35	35	..
122⅛	84	Coca Cola (2)	116¾	116	116	116¼
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¼	14	14	14¼
55½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
112	107¼	Colins & A pf (7)	110½	110½	110½	..
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Irr (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27	26½	27	27¼
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
23⅞	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	21⅛	20½	20⅝	21
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	101	101	101½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	38½	38	38	37¾
74⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	73⅞	73	73	73⅜
108	100¼	Comm Credit pf (5½)	107½	106¾	106¾	107
83¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	79½	78⅜	78½	79
123	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	118¾	117	117	117¼
122	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝	118
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16	15¾	15⅞	16
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	70½	70	70¼	69⅞
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33⅝	33	33	33⅞
33½	16	Conn Ry & Lt pf	16¼	16	16	..
20½	12¼	Consol Gas pf vtc	15	15	15	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Ind pf (1)	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
44¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	42	41	41⅜	41⅜
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
11½	6½	Consol Rys Cu pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
15⅛	3⅜	Consol Textile (½)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
20¼	14½	Container n (1)	21	20½	20⅝	..
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	16¾	16	16	16¾
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
91	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	92½	92⅛	92⅛	91
87½	67½	Cont Can (3)	69¾	69	69½	68¾
24⅞	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21½	21½	21½	21¼
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	39¾	39½	39¾	39⅛
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	30⅜	30	30⅛	30⅜
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	65	65	65	..
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	67¼	66	67¼	65
7⅜	4	Coty	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36¼
59¾	43⅛	Crown Cork & S (2)	70½	69½	69¾	69½
50½	46¼	Crown Cork pf nww (2¼)	51	50½	50½	50¼
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
46½	28	Crucible Steel	45⅞	44¼	44¼	44¾
119	95½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	117½	117½	117½	..
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅛	10¾	10¾	10¾
107¼	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	102½	102¼	102½	..
44½	35⅛	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37	36½	36½	..
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
21⅜	10⅛	Curtiss-Wright A	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
90	60	Cushman 7% (3½)	67	67	67	..
		—D—				
c 18⅝	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
89¼	52	Deere & Co	71½	69¾	69¾	70
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29⅛	29	29⅛	29
28	19½	Delsel W (1½f)	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
52	36⅜	Del & Hudson	43½	42¾	42½	42¾
21⅞	14⅞	Del Lack & W	18	17⅝	18	18⅛
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	51	51	51	53
40½	33	Diamond Match (1½f)	35	35	35	34⅝
21	19½	Dixie Vortex (1½)	19¾	19¾	19⅞	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅝
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	57⅜	56¼	57	56⅜
79⅜	50⅝	Douglas A	72	69⅝	69⅝	71
25¼	13	Dresser B	21	21	21	..
18¼	13½	Duplan Silk (1)	13½	13¾	13¾	13¼
167¾	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	159¼	156½	156¾	158
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅞	129¾	129¾	..
		—E—				
9⅞	8½	Eastern Roll Mill	8	8	8	8¼
185	156	Eastman odak (5f)	174	174	174	176
166	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	160½	160½	160½	160½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	34½	34	34½	34
12¼	5¾	Eitington Schild	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20f)	38⅛	37⅞	38	37¾
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	14⅜	13⅞	14	14¼
7¾	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6
17¾	6⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14½
78	29½	El Pw & L 6% pf	68¾	67	67	69½
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72½	71⅜	71¼	71½
55¼	42⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2f)	47¾	47	47	46⅞
17⅜	11	Erie RR	16	15½	15½	15½
27⅝	18	Erie RR 1pf	25	25	25	25⅜
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	17¼	16	16	17
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
40⅞	23⅛	Evans Products (1)	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	26½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6	6	6	6
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	2⅞
54⅞	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	56	55¼	56	55¾
49	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	49⅜	48	48½	48½
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
5⅜	2½	Fed Water Ser v	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
37¾	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¼b)	37	36	36½	36¾
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	41¾	40¾	40¾	41
33⅛	24½	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28	27¾	27¾	28
48¾	40	First2Nat Stores (2½)	47¼	46¾	46¾	47½
43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42⅜	41½	41⅞	41
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (⅛b)	11⅝	11¼	11¾	11¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	35	34⅞	34⅞	34½
16⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½
46¾	37	Cannon Mills (2)	44¼	43¼	44¼	44
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	15½	15½	15½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7½	7½	..
186	92½	Case Thresh	152½	149	149	152½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75¼	75	75¼	74⅞
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¾	25¾	26	26½
31½	19	Celotex Co	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	29½
78	54	Celotex Co pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	31	31	31	31½
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53⅛	52⅝	52¼	..
9⅞	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
102½	80½	Certain-Teed p	98½	98⅜	98½	98½
86	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	85⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82
69⅜	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	65⅞	65¼	65¼	65¾
57⅛	27⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
50	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	57	57½	57⅝	57
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	.5
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	5	5	..
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26	25½	25½	25½
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
124⅜	85½	Chrysler (4) (6½b)	111⅞	110⅝	111	111½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	17	17	17⅛
86¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	84	84	84	83
35	33	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	35	35	35	..
122⅛	84	Coca Cola (2)	116¾	116	116	116¼
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¼	14	14	14¼
55½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
112	107¼	Colins & A pf (7)	110½	110½	110½	..
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Irr (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27	26½	27	27¼
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
23⅞	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	21⅛	20½	20⅝	21
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	101	101	101½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	38½	38	38	37¾
74⅜	44	Comm Credit (3)	73⅞	73	73	73⅜
108	100¼	Comm Credit pf (5½)	107½	106¾	106¾	107
83¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	79½	78⅜	78½	79
123	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	118¾	117	117	117

Business and Industry

Rising Steel Production Fails to Keep Pace With the Demand

Commerce and Finance

Decline of 100,000 In Unemployment In the Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Success is claimed for the Netherlands' adjustment to world market prices by cutting production costs. Better prices are being obtained for some of her dairy exports such as butter and cheese. Moreover, Netherlands' Indian products, like rubber, fibers and palmoil, are also fetching better prices.

Unemployment, though still considerable, has gone down from 476,000 in January, 1936, to 378,796 at the end of June. Allowance must be made for a seasonal improvement. Unemployment is still somewhat higher than a year ago. But, on the other hand, the natural increase of juvenile workers after leaving school at the rate of 50,000 per annum has been readily absorbed.

Public Works

A large number of public works, large bridges across the rivers, road construction, etc., are being carried out. The statistics for electric power consumption show substantial increases. Imports of raw materials indicate a general expansion of industry. The general recovery, moderate as it may be, is apparent also in the net profits of 442 companies which according to recently published reports for 1935 amounted to 108,000,000 florins ($72,000,000) as compared with 89,000,000 florins in 1934, 48,000,000 florins in 1933 and 421,000,000 florins in 1929.

Wholesale prices especially may give some idea of how the adjustment has progressed. Putting the index number for wholesale prices in the Netherlands in 1935 at 100, statistics show that this index number in France is 109, in Switzerland 115, Germany 122, Belgium 91, U. S. A. 83, and Great Britain 81.

The trade returns show that Netherlands' exports in the first six months of 1936 at 319,000,000 florins were practically unchanged in value compared with the corresponding period of 1935. But the weight has risen. Imports in the first half of 1936 were 466,000,000 florins or some 11,000,000 florins more than in the first half of 1935. On the other hand the country's foreign trade has fallen to about one third of its value before the crisis.

Foreign Trade

The percentage of imports covered by exports, however, shows little change. In 1929 imports were covered by exports for 72.3 per cent and in 1935 this was 72.1 per cent. This compares favorably to the balance of trade of countries having depreciated currencies, where increased imports, and nearly unchanged exports caused large deficits on the balance of trade. The position of the banks in the Netherlands in general is strong. The liabilities of the "big seven" were covered in 1935 by first liquidities (cash, bank deposits, call money and bills, treasury bills, included) for respectively 58, 64, 58, 46, 44, 35, and 30 per cent. If loans on stocks are taken into account the liabilities of the seven banks were covered by liquidities for respectively 71, 91, 73, 66, 68, 61, and 51 per cent. Bank dividends were generally higher.

The feeling of uneasiness in international affairs, combined with the summer slackness accounted for an often dull tone in the stock market although the undertone was firm. So the general index number of stock-prices for July at 34.9 (1921-1925=100) was slightly higher than in June (34.4) and May (33.5). In the middle of August 1936, gold reserves in the Netherlands Bank were 660,000,000 florins, which means that the paper circulation was covered by gold for about 80 per cent. The rediscount rate has been reduced gradually from 4½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Building Activity Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A SHARP advance in building activity during July was an important factor in maintaining the upward trend in business conditions, according to the regular monthly report of the National Industrial Conference Board on the business situation.

Total building contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to $294,833,800 in July. This represented an increase of 26.5 per cent over June and of 85.1 per cent over a year ago. The gain in volume, which is contrary to the usual seasonal movement, was the result of substantial increases in contracts for public works, public utilities, and nonresidential projects. A less-than-seasonal decline occurred in residential contracts, with total awards 49 per cent higher than in July, 1935.

Cincinnati Gas $35,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. heads a banking syndicate offering to the public at 102 $35,000,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1966, of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.

Net proceeds from the sale of the issue will be used by the company to redeem on Oct. 1, $35,000,000 of its series A 4 per cent bonds due in 1968. Accrued interest of $700,000 on the bonds to be redeemed will be paid out of treasury funds.

The new bonds are to be redeemable at the company's option, in whole or part, on any interest date upon thirty days' notice or otherwise upon sixty days' notice. The redemption prices are: to and including Aug. 1, 1939, at 107; thereafter with successive reductions of 1 per cent in each successive three-year period up to Aug. 1, 1951; thereafter with successive reductions of one-half of 1 per cent in each three-year period up to Aug. 1, 1963; and thereafter at par.

Participants in the underwriting, and their respective shares in it, are: Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., $10,000,000; W. E. Hutton & Co., $5,500,000; Edward B. Smith & Co., $5,500,000; Bonbright & Co, Inc., $3,000,000; Mellon Securities Corporation, $3,000,000; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., $2,000,000; White, Weld & Co., $1,500,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $1,500,000; Field, Glore & Co., $1,000,000; Lee Higginson Corporation, $1,000,000, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., $1,000,000.

From the organization of the company in 1928 until June 30 last, its properties were operated under lease by the Union Gas and Electric Company. On June 30 the two concerns were merged. All outstanding common stock of the combined companies is owned by the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, of whose voting stock the United Corporation owned about 20 per cent on June 30. The Cincinnati Gas and Electric Corporation, however, disclaims in the offering prospectus the existence of effective control of it by the United Corporation.

The company supplies electricity and gas, both manufactured and natural, to Cincinnati and some adjacent rural sections. Its net income, before adjustments, was $4,160,072 in 1933; $3,281,945 in 1934, $4,082,018 in 1935 and $2,064,886 in the first six months of 1936.

Steel Activity Is Better Than Ingot Figures Indicate

NEW YORK (AP)—Although steel ingot production is at a new peak for the year at 73 per cent of capacity, output "still fails to keep pace with the insistent demands for finished steel," Iron Age says in its current weekly review.

"In fact," the publication says, "the ingot rate does not give the true picture of the steel industry's present high activity because rolling mills in many plants are turning out from 80 to 100 per cent of theoretical capacity and still are unable to reduce materially their 'backlogs' of some products, particularly sheets, structural shapes and plates, which, on the contrary, show a tendency to increase as new business flows in.

Situation Unbalanced

"Efforts of the mills to get out customers' requirements have emphasized the unbalanced condition of steel plants, with ingot capacity greatly exceeding rolling mill requirements at some points and the reverse situation existing elsewhere. Therefore, many rolling mills are being pushed to their limit, although activity of steel-making furnaces for the country as a whole does not fully reflect this situation.

"Now that chances of a summer slump in steel business have disappeared, steel companies are freely predicting higher operating rates within the next 30 to 60 days, which will necessitate the use of some high-cost equipment or units that have been in disrepair. Several steel company blast furnaces that have long been idle have been put in blast because of the shortage of scrap.

Sheet mills have booked nearly all the tonnage they can ship during September notwithstanding the fact that the automobile industry has not yet reached the peak of its buying for new models. By mid-September nearly all motor car plants will be in production on 1937 cars, and, when the usual difficulties incident to model changes have been ironed out, a high rate of production is almost assured to the end of the year.

Last Quarter Plans

"The present momentum, together with definite or probable requirements for the fall and winter, is causing steel companies to make plans for an average operation through the final quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year at not lower than the present rate, and in some instances higher.

This is borne out by the prediction that 42,000,000 to 44,000,000 tons of Lake Superior ore will be brought down the lakes before the close of navigation, which would be far the largest movement since 1930, when 47,187,661 tons was shipped. The 1929 movement, the peak since 1916, was 66,157,359 tons.

"In addition to a renewed large demand from the automotive industry, considerable tonnages are expected from railroads and the construction industry. Railroad repair work is proceeding at a fast pace in an effort to forestall a possible car shortage this coming fall. New equipment purchases are under consideration by many roads, though definite inquiries of important size have not yet come to light. The public works program will call for large tonnages of steel for some months and private building is making more headway.

"Price advances on some finished products for fourth quarter are almost certain regardless of whether a wage increase is granted at this time."

Suit to Restrain Enforcement Of Commodity Act Is Dismissed

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, challenged by a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was upheld in an opinion on file today in the Federal District court.

Dismissing William S. Moore's suit which sought an injunction to restrain enforcement of the act, Judge John P. Barnes held yesterday that the law was "merely an extension of the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, which already has been held to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court."

He added that in his opinion trading in futures or cash on the commodity exchanges or such markets as the board of trade, directly affected interstate commerce and therefore was subject to congressional regulation.

The plaintiff alleged the act violated interstate and due process of law provisions of the Constitution and improperly delegated legislative and judicial power.

Joining with Government counsel in a plea for dismissal of the action was Arthur Miller, attorney for the mercantile exchange, who informed the court Moore was only one of 475 members of that organization and that a restraining order might hamper exchange operations.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

and this time concluded that among gainful workers and recipients of income 2 per cent owned 40 per cent of the nation's wealth. That is much different—yet the first statement could not be caught up. It inspired, among other persons, the insouciant Huey, and has left an impress upon the sharing theories of the present day.

The sharing that counts is the sharing of income. Between "wealth-sharing" and "income-sharing" there is the difference between the goose and the golden eggs. There are, however, a good many misconceptions surrounding proposals for income distribution. The extravagance of some estimates of income-sharing, for instance, is punctured as soon as we examine the figures.

How About Equal Division?

Let us see what would happen if all incomes were thrown into a pool and then divided equally. We will take the prosperity year of 1929, which is the year used for such a calculation by the Cleveland Trust Company. In that year an equal redistribution of all wages, all salaries, all bonuses, and all the shares of proprietors would have been $131 per month. Compare this with the actual monthly earnings of all wage workers employed by all manufacturing corporations. This figure was $119. So that equal redistribution would have increased the worker's monthly receipts from $119 to $131, or by 10 per cent.

Now let us look at the picture presented by a complete socialization of all incomes—not merely of those earned by industrial corporations. For 1929, 50,000,000 gainfully employed people in the United States earned $83,000,000,000. This gives an average of $1660 per worker per year, or about $138 a month.

Meant No Utopia

If this kind of redistribution—or to give the idea its proper name, socialization — would not have brought Utopia in 1929, it certainly would not have done so on the basis of 1932 incomes. Then the average monthly income on an evenly redistributed basis would not have been above $67. Even at the present rate of national income, it would be only about $100.

But, of course, even the most ardent "redistributionist" would argue that such redistribution would be too perfect. Huey P. Long would still have permitted million dollar a year incomes — not more. Mr Lemke would put the limit at $500,000. Both are much different from $1660. Neither has given the reason for departing from strict redistribution to such an extent. For the reason we may go to Moscow. In Soviet Russia there was an attempt at a strict balance in incomes. But the experiment soon proved that the only result was to promote a steady shrinkage in the total income available—an excellent goose, but few eggs. So in Soviet Russia the capitalistic system of "unequal rewards" prevails as an incentive to the egg-laying goose.

We reach two conclusions:

1. Sharing the (means of producing) wealth may be the best way of diminishing it.
2. Sharing the income is naturally dependent upon wealth production.

Power Output Rises To New High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production advanced more than seasonally expected to a new high record during the week ended Aug. 22.

Actual output, as measured by the Edison Electric Institute, was 2,125,502,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the 2,093,928,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a gain of 15.5 per cent over 1,839,815,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year. These figures also were the highest ever recorded by the institute.

Output of Passenger Automobiles Holds Well

CHICAGO (AP)—Passenger automobile production in July showed a seasonal decline of only 1 per cent from the June output, the seventh federal reserve bank reports, compared with an average decline of 14 per cent for the last 10 years.

Passenger car production totaled 372,402, or 36 per cent higher than in July, 1935. The truck output was 68,597, or 11 per cent below June production and 19 per cent higher than in July, 1935.

Midwest sales at wholesale were 5 per cent higher than in July of last year, the bank's figures showed, and retail sales 15 per cent higher.

Seventh district furniture manufacturers reported July orders increased 43 per cent as compared with June, against the 1927-35 average seasonal gain of 60 per cent. Orders were 16 per cent greater than in July, 1935.

'Truth in Securities' Act Is Challenged By J. Edward Jones

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The constitutionality of the 1932 "truth in securities" act was challenged in the supreme court for the second time by J. Edward Jones, New York securities operator.

Mr. Jones asked the tribunal to review a ruling by the second circuit court of appeals upholding an injunction, granted by the southern New York federal district court, restraining the petitioner from violating the act.

His petition contended that the legislation was unconstitutional because it violated states rights.

The securities act requires that the principal facts concerning a proposed issue of securities be filed with the securities commission before any sale is made

Railroad Earnings Show Good Increase

By the Associated Press

New York

RAILROAD earnings in July showed the widest margin of gain over the previous year in many months, a compilation of the results reported by the first 18 roads issuing statements yesterday indicated.

Gross income for the month was 28.7 per cent above 1935, while net operating income jumped 125.7 per cent. The sharply higher rate of gain in the latter evidences the fact that expenses have not risen to the same extent as income.

Gross income for seven months was 17.1 per cent better than a year ago, with net operating income up 40.1 per cent.

Reduced Railway Fares in Sweden Increase Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Through reduced fares and other facilities the number of passengers on the Swedish State Railways has been increased 10 per cent over 1934, with the result that profits in 1935 showed a great increase over the previous year.

The net income for 1935 is declared to be 35,100,000 kronor, (krona worth approximately 26 cents on current exchange) compared with 28,600,000 for 1934. Total income was 16,600,000 kronor more than for 1934.

The economic position of the state railways has now improved so much that interest on the loan capital has been fully paid for the first time since 1930 and there is also a net profit of 3,100,000 kronor.

The successful operation of any Trust depends upon the character, competence and experience of the Trustee you appoint.

The New England Trust Company

DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH : : 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$35,000,000

The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 3¼% Series Due 1966

Dated August 1, 1936 — *Due August 1, 1966*

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City

Redeemable at the Company's option as a whole at any time, or in part by lot from time to time on any interest payment date, upon not less than thirty days' published notice if redeemed on an interest payment date, and upon not less than sixty days' published notice if redeemed on other than an interest payment date, at the following redemption prices: to and including August 1, 1939 at 107%; thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of 1% during each successive three year period to and including the period ending August 1, 1951; thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of ½% during each successive three year period to and including the period ending August 1, 1963; thereafter at 100%; in each case with interest accrued to or due on the date of redemption. Also redeemable for the Sinking Fund.

Legal investment, in the opinion of Counsel for the Underwriters, for Savings Banks in the State of New York.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY *The Company was organized in 1928 by consolidation pursuant to the laws of the State of Ohio of the original The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company and Columbia Power Company. From the date of its organization until June 30, 1936, the Company's properties were operated under lease by The Union Gas & Electric Company. On the latter date The Union Gas & Electric Company was merged into the Company. All of the outstanding common stock (now representing 100% of the voting power) of the Company is owned by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. The Company is advised that as of June 30, 1936, The United Corporation owned stock representing approximately 20% of the voting power of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation. The Company disclaims any admission of the actual existence of effective control over it by The United Corporation. The general type of business done and intended to be done by the Company is the production, purchase, transmission and marketing of electric energy, and the purchase of natural gas, the production and purchase of manufactured gas and the marketing of natural, manufactured, and mixed manufactured and natural gas in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio and certain adjacent and rural territory. Properties of the Company include two steam electric generating stations, 69 electric sub-stations, one gas manufacturing plant, electric transmission and distribution systems, gas transmission and distribution systems, and various other buildings and structures used in the conduct of its business.*

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as per Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1936
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A 4%. Due April 1, 1968	*$35,000,000*
Cumulative 5% Preferred Stock, Series A, Par Value $100 per share (400,000 shares outstanding)	*40,000,000*
Common Stock, No Par Value (750,000 shares outstanding)	*30,000,000*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds to the Company from the sale of $35,000,000 Bonds of the 3¼% Series Due 1966 (estimated at $34,787,725, after deducting expenses and exclusive of accrued interest) will be applied toward the redemption on October 1, 1936 of all its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A 4%, due April 1, 1968, at their principal amount and accrued interest. The balance (estimated at $912,275, exclusive of accrued interest on the Bonds being offered) required for such purpose will be supplied out of other funds of the Company.*

EARNINGS *The following summaries of the Income Statements of the Company and The Union Gas & Electric Company, Lessee of the Company's properties prior to June 30, 1936, have been prepared from the financial statements (as examined and reviewed by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.) in the Offering Prospectus and are subject to the related notes and other important relevant information in such Prospectus:*

	THE UNION GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	THE CINCINNATI GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY			
Year Ended December 31	Gross Revenues	Rental Income Received from The Union Gas & Electric Company†	Gross Income	Total Income Deductions	Net Income per Published Statements —before Adjustments
1933	*$21,587,454*	*$7,858,389*	*$5,653,938*	*$1,493,866*	*$4,160,072*
1934	*20,743,180*	*7,413,642*	*4,916,057*	*1,634,112*	*3,281,945*
1935	*22,028,362*	*8,633,022*	*5,648,539*	*1,566,521*	*4,082,018*
*1936**	*12,332,062*	*4,526,177*	*2,813,668*	*748,782*	*2,064,886*

** Six months ended June 30. † Net Income—The Union Gas & Electric Company—paid to The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company as rental under lease agreement.*

BONDS OF THE 3¼% SERIES DUE 1966 *These Bonds, in the opinion of Counsel for the Company, will, upon the discharge of the first mortgage securing the Series A 4% Bonds mentioned above, be secured by a direct first lien, subject only to liens, if any, for certain taxes and assessments, on all properties (with certain exceptions specified in the Indenture) owned by the Company on the date of execution of the Indenture, other than leases existing at the date of the Indenture pertaining to steam heating plants and systems. The Indenture contains provisions for the issuance of an additional $5,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds of the same or another series (but ranking pari passu with these Bonds) upon the request of the Company. In addition, provided certain conditions and requirements specified in the Indenture are met, the Indenture permits the issuance of additional bonds of the same or another series without limitation as to principal amount, ranking pari passu with these Bonds. The Indenture further permits the release of property from the lien thereof without notice other than application in certain instances to the Trustee and permits the substitution of certain types of property without notice. Irving Trust Company, New York City, is Trustee under the Indenture.*

The provisions of the Indenture may be modified (subject to certain limitations set forth in the Indenture) with the consent of holders of 75% of the outstanding Bonds of each of the series to be affected by the proposed modification.

SINKING FUND *The Indenture provides for a Sinking Fund for Bonds of the Series Due 1966, into which the Company agrees to make semi-annual payments, commencing May 15, 1937, of amounts equal to ¾ of 1% of the Bonds of the Series Due 1966 authenticated and delivered prior to the sinking fund payment date, less the amount of such Bonds theretofore retired otherwise than through the Sinking Fund. In lieu of making such payments in cash the Company may tender Bonds of the Series Due 1966 at cost to it or at the then redemption price, whichever is lower. All Bonds acquired by the Trustee for the purposes of the Sinking Fund are to be cancelled.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Bonds from the Company at 100%, or a total of $35,000,000, plus accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 102%, or a total of $35,700,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discount is 2%, or a total of $700,000.*

Price 102% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, Counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises of the Company and its subsidiaries, the lien of the Indenture securing the Bonds, and certain other matters, have been passed upon by Counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on August 31, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Bonds for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

W. E. HUTTON & CO. — ***EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.***

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — ***MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION***

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — ***WHITE, WELD & CO.***

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. — ***FIELD, GLORE & CO.***

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — ***KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.***

Dated August 26, 1936

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

independence in fact. Britain and Egypt now envisage their relations as those of two allies.

President Roosevelt's special train rolls toward the drought area—a great dust bowl, its rim touching at the Canadian border, the Texas panhandle, the Rockies and Virginia; its crumbling, stricken soil normally supporting 2,500,000 people; now only about 500,000. Many plans exist for salvaging this area. The President will decide after he sees for himself.

The Council for Industrial progress, a vestigial by product of the NRA, continues its barrage of statistics. In the American petroleum industry the productivity of the individual worker increased five times faster than his average yearly wage. Thus with still another industrial study, the council drives home its contention that the depression was intensified by the great gap between what the worker could produce and what he could buy back.

Dr. Hjalmer Schacht, German minister of economics, made what he called a courtesy call to Emile Labeyrie, governor of the Bank of France, Premier Léon Blum and other French officials. Many looked courteously beneath the "courtesy call" explanation and wondered if the question of the return of German colonies to the Reich was not discussed.

Politics—New Deal Wins in Primaries

Mississippi and North Carolina Democratic primaries give President Roosevelt a good send-off on his drought-inspection tour. The New Deal keymen, Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi and James F. Byrnes of North Carolina have apparently triumphed over their primary opponents. Triumph here is equivalent to election.

Senator Byrnes, virtual liaison man between the White House and the Senate, has 199,961 votes with 1284 of the 1474 districts tabulated. His nearest opponent, Thomas P. Stoney, has 18,789.

Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has 122,650 votes, with nearly complete returns in. His nearest opponent, despite a particularly bitter struggle, captured only 60,550 votes.

How large a part the Townsend indorsement meant in the California primary elections cannot be satisfactorily determined. But on the basis of still incomplete returns, it appears that those Republicans and Democrats carrying the Townsend indorsement triumphed in 11 of the 20 state districts.

President Roosevelt receives two important indorsements—one, that of the New York State Federation of Labor now in convention, the other, from Senator Carter Glass, frequently a vehement New Deal critic.

Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate, who speaks in Buffalo tonight, announces a hands-off policy in respect to the New York gubernatorial election. In contrast, there is the candidacy of Governor Lehman of New York, who seeks re-election at the urgent solicitation of President Roosevelt himself.

Tabulations of primaries reveal to date that no pro-New Deal Democratic Senators have been defeated. Ten have been renominated. Of anti-New Deal Democratic Senators, two have been renominated and one defeated.

Quebec—Duplessis Announces Government

The Government of Premier Adelard Godbout, defeated in the provincial election of Quebec last week, resigned today, the Associated Press reports.

The resignation brought to a close the Liberal regime which has governed Quebec for the past 39 years.

Maurice Duplessis, head of the victorious Union-National Party, a conservative-insurgent liberal coalition, announced his own Cabinet.

France to Strengthen Arms To Meet Reich's Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued Franco-Polish military alliances at these conversations.

The Government, it was asserted, would continue a conciliatory policy, but most quarters doubted that much progress would be made toward improving Franco-German friendship.

Official circles said no diplomatic protest against the German army increase was contemplated since Herr Hitler "clearly has been going his own way since he began violating the Versailles and Locarno treaties."

The newspaper Excelsior placed German military strength for 1937 including semimilitary organizations at 2,450,000 men.

Le Journal asserted "nobody in Berlin seriously believes the Soviets are planning a war of aggression. Germany wants to be ready for her territorial claims."

"The German action is less of a conscription than a mobilization," Le Petit Journal stated.

While the new peril across the Rhine detracted some attention from the Spanish civil war, many quarters received favorably the British suggestion of efforts by European powers to lessen the ferocity of the conflict.

The familiar cry "Airplanes for Spain" was renewed at a leftist mass meeting here, but leaders addressing the crowd, while expressing sympathy for the Spanish Socialist government, asserted non-intervention was a "necessary evil" because of the danger of provoking a world war.

Estimate of Armed Forces

French statisticians estimated that nearly 6,000,000 men in Europe, a third of them Germans, would be "ready for war" when the Reich's new two-year term of military service becomes effective.

Germany, in addition to regular fighting units which were placed at 1,365,000, would have 400,000 militiamen and 275,000 in labor camps organized along military lines, the statisticians figured.

The estimates, gathered by both army and civilian statisticians, gave the following tabulation of regular fighting units in Europe, based on the situation following Germany's doubled term of military conscription:

Germany, 1,365,000; Italy, 1,250,000; Russia, 1,200,000; France, 654,000; Poland, 266,000; Great Britain, 213,000; Roumania, 141,500; Czechoslovakia, 109,000; Yugoslavia, 107,000; and Belgium, 63,500.

Three Black Legion Leaders Surrender

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP)—Arthur F. Lupp Sr., admitted state organizer for the Black Legion; Wilbur Robinson, a "brigadier general" in the hooded order, and N. Ray Markland surrendered today to answer a charge of criminal syndicalism.

Markland, who is a former Mayor of suburban Highland Park, and Lupp were charged by the grand jury with conspiring to kill Martin H. Zink, Highland Park commissioner, and Arthur L. Kingsley, publisher of the community newspaper there, as well as with syndicalism.

A commission appointed to inquire into the sanity of Harvey Davis, Black Legion "colonel" accused of leading the group charged with kidnaping and killing Charles A. Poole last May 12, reported today that Davis is sane and able to stand trial.

The trial of Davis and 11 others in the Poole case is scheduled to start in circuit court next Monday.

Gobelin Loom Weaving Exhibited in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—After giving up the art for 27 years Mrs. Sari Hoffman of this city is again weaving gobelin loom tapestries, and has just completed a second one on a homemade loom set up in her kitchen. She has been engaged to take her loom to the Women's Building at the Canadian National Exhibition and give daily demonstrations.

The loom stands upright, ten feet high by about six feet wide, and is strung with linen warp. Her only tool is a simple comb of hardwood with which she packs the wool to a firm ground. Mrs. Hoffman learned this work from the nuns in Petrograd when a young girl, and she was able to produce designs brought her by customers in silk and wool wall pieces and carpets, and some of her work as a girl was hung in the large churches of the district. She also learned to make vegetable dyes and to blend and match colors.

New Italian Train Reaches 111 M. P. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy—Speeds of 110 miles an hour have been obtained, it is claimed here, by new Italian streamline electric railway trains which have been undergoing tests over the 392 miles between Bologna and Naples.

These new trains are known as Bolidi aerodinamici. Italy has been experimenting in their construction for some time past.

Each train consists of three intercommunicating coaches, measures 201 feet in length, weighs about 100 tons and is equipped with six motors which total in all 1200 horsepower. There is accommodation for 35 first-class and 59 second-class passengers, together with kitchen, baggage and postal compartments.

The preliminary trials have covered the distance between Bologna and Naples in 6 hours, 10 minutes, the average speed attained being nearly 64 miles an hour, with a maximum speed of 111 miles an hour.

The new trains will, it is said, considerably reduce the time required on long trips from the northern cities to Naples. Still more time will be saved when the Milan-Florence line is electrified. On this and other lines not yet electrified the new trains are to be run with diesel oil engines.

More British Miners Outfitted for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DONCASTER, Eng.—Protective equipment for miners is being increasingly used in Britain.

Mr. H. J. Humphreys, Divisional Inspector of Mines for the Yorkshire Division, reveals in his annual report that at the end of last year, some 30,000 British-made "hard-hats" had been supplied to Yorkshire collieries.

Many pairs of safety boots are now in use, the majority of which are being fitted with a padded tongue for instep protection, as well as the re-enforced hard toe, while some are also fitted with an outside steel toecap.

The use of gloves, shinguards, and goggles is also gradually extending.

Utility Men Feel TVA Capitalizing The Law's Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The original suit filed in May in connection with the TVA was an effort to make a bona fide, complete legal case in place of the indirect and partial attack involved in the Ashwander case which the Supreme Court decided in February.

The Ashwander case was brought by preferred stockholders, and Alabama Power was actually one of the defendants along with the TVA. The present case, however, is brought by a united front of all the companies involved. In the Ashwander case, moreover, the matter of whether damages had actually been suffered was questionable. In the nineteen company case the companies allege damages already sustained.

Slow Legal Machinery

The amendment filed this week seeks to stop the TVA from going ahead with its program while the constitutionality of that program is still in the courts. That is, the companies feel that the TVA is taking advantage of the slowness of legal machinery to expand as far as possible and so set up a fait accompli from which it would be politically and legally difficult to dislodge it even if the utilities won their case. They allege that since the original suit was filed the defendants (TVA)

> have not only continued but greatly increased their activities in carrying into execution their power program, with the obvious purpose and intent of advancing the power program as far as possible before this cause can be heard on the merits and before the validity of the acts of defendants can be adjudicated

The motion points out that the TVA has already completed 2100 miles of transmission lines and has 1300 more partially completed or projected, to serve 2,400,000 people, and has or is soliciting contracts to serve 22 cities in Tennessee, seven cities in Alabama, and one in Georgia. The implication is that these lines can deliver power only in direct competition with existing lines and by getting customers to disconnect and reconnect with TVA.

Customer's Complaint

An example cited in the motion concerns Monsanto Chemical Company, which recently decided to build a large plant in Maury County, Tennessee, which would be one of the largest power users in the state. Satisfactory terms were arranged with Tennessee Electric Power, but Monsanto informed TEP that it considered the latter's situation so precarious on account of TVA competition that it could not run risk of relying on a contract with TEP unless the contract was properly secured. TEP offered to put up $1,500,000 of its first mortgage bonds, but the offer was declined and on May 19 Monsanto announced that it had signed up with TVA, which has commenced construction of a 154,000 volt line from Wheeler Dam to supply Monsanto.

There has been much controversy recently over alleged benefits received by the private companies from the operations of TVA. The later has been high-pressuring the Southern public, particularly in and south of Tennessee, on the advantages of buying electricity for all kinds of purposes. TVA on its own word wants to electrify the South. Meantime subsidiaries of Commonwealth & Southern, in the shadow of TVA, have been running phenomenal increases in consumer load. The obvious conclusion was not missed by TVA. Mr. Lilienthal asserted that the private companies learned the principle of lowering rates in order to get new business, from the TVA; that TVA publicity was responsible for stimulating the privates companies to competitve efforts to build load; and that the phenomenally increasing sales volume and earnings, since 1933 the Tennessee Electric Power, Georgia Power, and Alabama Power, in whose territory TVA has been set down, indicate that the companies are not suffering but benefiting from TVA.

Utilities' Prospects

As to the latter charge, the sufferings of the companies from TVA, they have obviously suffered nothing so far. But it is significant that the financial markets put a low appraisal on their prospects. Commonwealth & Southern is a holding company with subsidiaries in the northern states of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, etc., out of reach of TVA competition, as well as in the southern states. The northern subsidiaries have been taking advantage of the current low interest rates to get on the bandwagon of refunding corporations, but the southern subsidiaries, despite their good earnings, have failed to do so.

The annual report of Commonwealth & Southern in May stated that the northern subsidiaries had in the previous 18 months done $154,000,000 of refinancing with an annual saving of $1,300,000, but "the presence of Government competition has created such market uncertainties that it is impossible for (our southern companies) to refund their bonds and preferred stocks or to publicly finance their construction requirements."

Gross earnings of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and its operating units for the month of July, 1936, amounted to $10,824,358 as compared with $9,556,501 for July, 1935. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest, and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve there remained a balance available for dividends of $677,681 as compared with $305,849 in July, 1935.

For the year ended July 31, 1936, gross earnings amounted to $129,234,928 as compared with $117,628,321 for previous 12 months. After deducting operating expenses, taxes, interest and other fixed charges and provision for retirement reserve balance was $10,960,990, an amount equivalent to $7.30 per share on the outstanding preferred stock $6 Series of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation as compared with $5.41 per share for the 12 months ended July 31, 1935. After deducting preferred stock dividends the balance was $1,963,957, an amount equivalent to more than 5 cents per share on the common stock outstanding.

Oil Industry Has Bright Earnings Outlook Rest of '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects are that the oil industry in the United States will have excellent earnings during the second half of 1936. This would follow the most profitable first six months period since 1929; aggregate earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1936, nearly tripled those of the like 1935 period, asserts Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"This creditable showing may be attributed to two factors, increased demand and a better price structure," continues Poor's. "Both promise to remain effective during the coming months. However, gains over 1935 will probably be narrower than in the first six months since the industry's earnings recovery was well under way at this time a year ago.

"While depletion and depreciation charges remain arbitrary to a high degree, and methods of amortizing drilling costs are constantly subject to change, there is every indication that the full year's earnings will far exceed existing dividend rates. Consequently, it is logical to expect sizable extras before the close of the year, with the tax on undistributed profits proving a compelling stimulus.

"Domestic crude oil stocks approximated 303,000,000 barrels as of Aug. 1, 1936, 7 per cent below a year ago. During the five weeks ended Aug. 1, production averaged 2,945,000 barrels weekly, 9 per cent above the like 1935 period and only 1 per cent above that recommended by the Bureau of Mines. Motor fuel stocks stood at 64,827,000 barrels as against 73,871,000 barrels earlier in the year.

"Gasoline stocks, expressed on the basis of available days' supply, actually show a slight increase over a year ago. However, the record-breaking consumption of gasoline bids fair to continue and to support the present fairly satisfactory price structure."

U. S. Farmers Not Helped by Belgian Treaty, Is Claim

NEW YORK—During the first full year the trade agreement with Belgium has been in effect, the combined exports of 15 agricultural products to Belgium, instead of increasing, decreased by $182,141, says the American Tariff League, in a release.

A detailed analysis of the official record showing changes in exports to Belgium of the commodities on which Belgium made either a reduction in duty or taxes, or increased the quota shows the following: Exports of honey increased by $3,001; dried apricots by $92,238; fresh pears by $13,429; dried apples by $21,289; dried prunes by $50,829; canned pork by $4,029; canned fruit by $87,449; cornstarch and cornflour by $15,322; and hams and bacon by $1,362. More than offsetting these increases were decreases in exports of oatmeal, amounting to $37,876; grapefruit, $1,729; dried peaches, $2,323; dried pears, $966; lard, $195,358; and linseed oil cake, $232,837.

Railway Equipment Prospects Bright

NEW YORK (AP)—Prospects of further gains in the railway equipment field loom on the horizon.

The latest railroad to edge up to the equipment market with inquiries is the Kansas City Southern. Tentative plans of the system, subject to revision, call for the purchase of 10 locomotives and some 900-odd freight cars.

Disclosure of the company's plans served to sharpen the interest of business and financial observers on the gathering momentum of the equipment industry, which after several years of slow progress, has finally gotten up recovery steam.

Analysts, pointing out that railway equipment buying in the first six months of the year surpassed any full year since 1930, declare that the recent improvement in revenue freight loadings and passenger totals indicate that makers of locomotives, rolling stock and other equipment will continue to benefit.

Office Equipment Sales Gain Contra-Seasonally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Both orders and shipments of office appliances have shown strong contra-seasonal tendencies this summer, according to the Standard Statistics. Instead of showing the usual decline, July business in many divisions was fully as good as, and in some instances better than, late spring sales. August volumes have held similarly well.

Vacation schedules have cut down poduction in some lines, but shipments remain heavy. Backlogs of unfilled orders are reported to be the heaviest on record for some companies and considerably higher than a year ago for all concerns. This factor alone suggests that third quarter shipments for most companies should be as large as in the second quarter.

Continuing recent trends, the largest relative sales gains are of accounting, calculating and similar equipment. These lines were last to pick up from depression influences, and current sales comparisons are with relatively low totals a year ago. Typewriters, exceeding earlier expectations, have continued to gain, although at a slower pace. Markets for this type of equipment are nearing their normal replacement basis

Money in Circulation Off $79,000,000 Last Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decrease of $79,000,000 in money in circulation during July was reported by the treasury.

At the close of the month a total of $6,161,947,699 was in circulation as compared with $6,241,204,903 at the end of June.

Unofficially it was said that while several factors were involved, the drop was due principally to the return to the banks of money paid to veterans in the redemption of their bonus bonds.

On a per capita basis of money in circulation, the decrease was from $48.60 to $47.96.

Bethlehem Issue Specifies a Large Sum for Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The registration statement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for $55,000,000 of 3¾ per cent consolidated mortgage 30-year sinking fund bonds has attracted unusual interest because of the large proportion of the capital earmarked for uses other than refinancing.

Of the total amount to be raised, only $14,682,800 was specifically set aside for refunding. The rest, slightly over $40,000,000, is to be used for future acquisitions, betterments and improvements, including additional finishing-mill facilities at various plants to cost $20,000,000.

The refunding proposals according to the prospectus are as follows:

To the retirement of $4,143,500 principal amount of outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent, 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1937 of Penn.-Mary Steel Company at not in excess of 100 per cent of the principal amount—$4,143,500.

To the redemption on or before Jan. 1, 1937, of $3,155,000 principal amount of outstanding purchase money mortgage 5 per cent, 30-year sinking fund gold bonds of Finch Run Coal Company at not in excess of 102½ per cent of the principal amount, or approximately $3,233,875.

To the redemption on or before May 1, 1932, of $2,431,000 principal amount of outstanding first mortgage 40-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold coupon bonds of Pittsburgh-Westmoreland Coal Company at not in excess of 102½ per cent principal amount or approximately $2,522,525.

To the redemption on or before May 1, 1937, of $1,634,000 principal amount of outstanding first mortgage 35-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of Union Coal and Coke Company at not in excess of 105 per cent of the principal amount of approximately $1,715,700.

To the retirement of $1,173,000 principal amount of outstanding 4½ per cent serial gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1937, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation at not in excess of 100 per cent or approximately $1,173,000.

To the redemption on or before Jan. 1, 1937, of 18,040 shares of outstanding 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, having a par value of $1,804,000, of Johnstown Water Corporation at not in excess of 105 per cent of the par value of approximately $1,894,200.

Pacific Northwest Lumber Business Is Generally Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lumbermen in the Pacific Northwest anticipate better business in the industry in 1936 than at any time since 1929, the year 1935 marking the turning point from the low depression. On March 1, 1936, the west coast logging camps and mills, they report, were employing more men and producing more logs than at any time since 1931.

Pacific Northwest lumbermen are hopeful that they will enjoy their full share of the re-created national lumber prosperity, which they believe to be on its way. With public works coming into the building program in larger numbers and a continued growth in modernizing and repairs of homes and other buildings, they believe that 1936 will be a real building year. They note that railways are getting into better shape to buy and use more lumber each month, and that the American farm cash income in 1935 was higher than in any year since 1929.

While the lumber industry is in keen competition with steel and other building materials, it believes that it will benefit best from a sustained, steady building movement and that this can be aided by reasonable price stability.

Research laboratories for lumber products are aiding mills to furnish a better-seasoned and manufactured product. They are studying and using preservatives for wood to render it rot-proof and insect-proof.

New Air Line Stock Will Buy Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—United Air Lines Transport Corporation announces it is arranging what is believed to be the first piece of private refinancing by an American company, with the issuance of new shares to raise between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 net for the purchase of new equipment.

The added stock will be offered to shareholders at a price and in a ratio to present holdings which will be determined at a later date. It is contemplated that the offering will be underwritten by an investment banking syndicate and that the price will be below the market value at the time.

Stockholders will be asked to approve the proposed recapitalization at a special meeting in Chicago Sept. 23.

To provide the additional shares the number of authorized shares will be increased to 2,000,000 from the present 1,200,000.

W. A. Patterson, president, in a letter to stockholders said the new money will be used for 15 Douglas twin-motor planes costing approximately $110,000 each for delivery beginning in October and for additional planes of the same type, orders for which have just been placed.

Insurance Firms to Act In Road's Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized a committee representing 12 large life insurance companies, holding a total of $72,287,500 of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company bonds, to intervene and be a party in that road's reorganization proceedings now pending before the commission.

The 12 companies which this group will represent follow:

Aetna Life Insurance Company, Connecticut Mutual, John Hancock Mutual, Massachusetts Mutual, Metropolitan Life, Mutual Benefit Life, Mutual Life of New York, New England Mutual Life, New York Life, Northwestern Mutual, Prudential Insurance Company of America, and Travellers Life.

General Classified

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage; rental $200 for Sept.; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

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MOTHER and son will share their attractive home in Sharon, Mass.; best refs. Esther B. Heuser, 396 S. Main St., Tel. Sharon 941.

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BEAUTY spot located Reading-Wakefield, ideal for rest home; high elevation, secluded, quiet; convenient to towns and Boston; 8 rooms, steam heat, oil burner, everything electric; garage, poultry houses; next to Bear Hill Golf Club; four acres splendid for building purposes, one acre under cultivation, apple orchard, crop; some furniture with quick sale; price $10,000. S. J. SKOOG, owner, 2 North St., Stoneham, Mass.

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WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—6-room house, modern improvements, screened piazza, fireplace, garage; well landscaped; centrally located; $5500. PARkway 1795.

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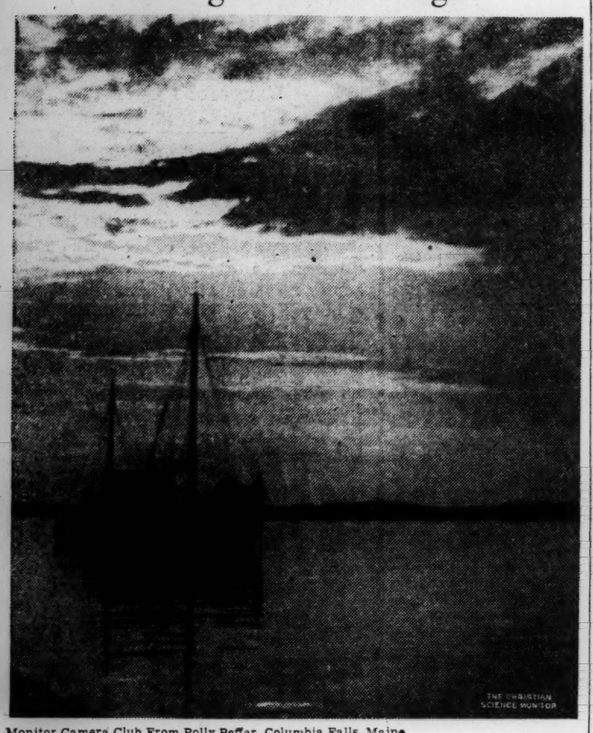
POPULARITY may follow those who make haste; glory belongs to those who know how to wait.—LOUIS BOUILHET.

Daily Features

IT IS distressing to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Making Port at Twilight



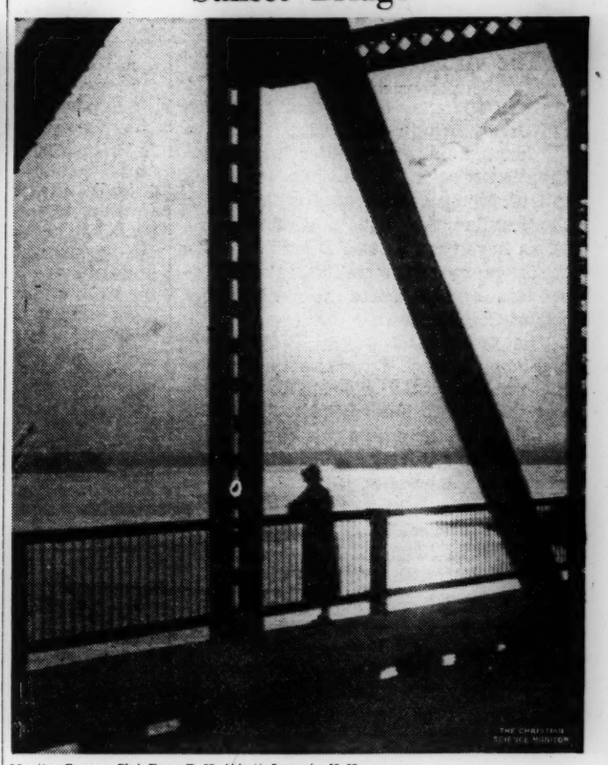
Monitor Camera Club From Polly Peffer, Columbia Falls, Maine

View Off Jonesport, Maine

Animal Town Aviators Inspect Yellowstone's Geysers

But the Youngsters Think That This Sort of Thing Would Keep Them in Hot Water

Sunset Bridge



Monitor Camera Club From R. H. Abbott, Laconia, N. H.

A Quiet Place for Meditation

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

CONTINUING our description of some of the most important characteristics of certain letters, we take up today the study of the letter "O." The "O," like the "A," is of average high frequency, and occurs as a final in such words as *tornado, piano, radio,* etc., but not nearly so often as the letter "E." These two vowels are also distinguishable from "E" in short messages by their nonoccurrence, or only occasional use, in the penultimate (next to last) position. The fact that "O" occurs more often than "A" in the second position is an aid in distinguishing these vowels from each other. Numerous common short words, as *on, of, to, no, one, who, over, into,* etc., employ the letter "O" as an initial or final letter. The letter "A" occurs often as an initial in such words as *at, an, as, and, any, also,* etc., but not as a final. The letter "A" is only occasionally doubled. Examples: *kraal, Aaron,* etc. But the letter "O" is doubled in all positions, as in *oolong, loop, taboo.*

Today's cryptogram is shared by a Chicago reader, and it contains much valuable solving information. Add it to your scrapbooks.

CRICEXAM, BOMYDDZC, SARSCROMEOC, AXCMSAPC IFBSAYMEDCPCRO; SAYRO OKC ZCOOCM PABO HMCLYCROZQ YBCI, SEZZ FO "C"—FO PEQ JC "B"—OKCR BAZXC OKC KCSYZFEMFOFCB AH OKFB PCBBEDC.

2. Letter Changing

FOR OUR letter-changing exercise today, let's try a bit of color changing. Try changing PINK to BLUE in eight moves. Remember, change only one letter at a time, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Letter Juggling

AKERHONKSON, N. Y., reader points out that the recent juggling of D-H-N-O-S-U gave Hudson, as well as Unshod and Hounds. Good work! Today we present the following 7 letters from which two different 7-letter words may be formed:

ADGILNU

4. Enigma

THIS is shared by a San Francisco reader:

Five hundred begins it,
Five hundred ends it,
And five in the middle you see.
The first of all letters,
The first of all numerals,
When placed in rotation
Will give you the name
Of an eminent King.

5. Phonetic Rebus

AN 11-letter word is represented by this phonetic rebus, which is contributed by a San Diego, reader. The lines below give a clue:

PM
IUM

This isn't nice to have around Harmony should "much more abound."

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Belief (M. M-M.) — The correspondent writes:

Will you do something about *bul-lief'*? It detracts when so pronounced.

We agree; and, for that matter, *bleef* also grates on sensitive ears. The word should be sounded *be-leef'* (*e* as in create, *ee* as in feet).

"In my humble opinion" (M. M-M).—The correspondent writes:

What is your literary reaction to the use of "in my humble opinion" in letters?

In *David Copperfield* Dickens has given us a character, Uriah Heep, who pretends to be "the 'umblest person going." We feel sure that the phrase submitted might well be left to him and his kind.

Lord (E. S.)—The correspondent reports hearing this word sounded as two syllables.

Sound the word *Laurd* (*au* as in *haul.*)

Rodeo (L. K. S.)—Disregarding the Spanish pronunciation, *ro-day'-o,* cowboys in the early West adopted the word as *ro'-de-o* (each *o* long, *e* as in create). This use has spread, and it is not surprising that the new Webster's now records a preference for the Americanized pronunciation.

San Sebastián (R. G.)—The capital of Guipúzcoa Province in Spain, which has been playing an important part in the news of the Spanish rebellion, is pronounced *Sahn* (*a* as in arm) *Say-bahs-tyahn'* (first *a* as in chaotic, second and third as in arm; secondary stress on second syllable).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cats and Dogs

BEFORE the guests arrive, hide a deck of cards by ones or twos around the front room and living room, under the rug, on top of the piano, between cushions of the davenport, and so forth.

Divide guests into two teams, the Dogs and the Cats. Pick a leader for each side. The Dogs hunt for the black cards (spades and clubs) and when one finds a black card, he shouts, "Bow wow! Bow wow!" until his leader comes and relieves him of the card. If a Dog should find a red card, he hurriedly puts it back where he found it so a Cat will have to hunt for it.

The Cats follow the same procedure except that they squeal, "Mew! Mew!" when they find a red card.

The side that first finds all the cards of its certain color is the winner.—Helen B., Minneapolis, Minn.

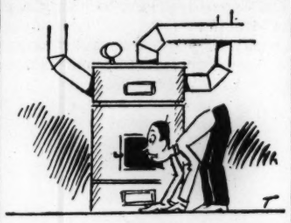
Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Furnace Repairs

IN THE warm months one man turns his attention to house furnaces. He comes with tools and black paint all ready to go to work to clean, or paint the iron on the furnace. Even though the owner has



cleaned out his ash pit and furnace bed, this man will clean the pipes, the chimney, and the tops of the basement pipes. He will look for leaks in the asbestos coverings on pipes and replace worn sections; and as he is a furnace man he can tell the owner why the furnace is not heating well enough. He also is prepared to remake a coal bin or mend an old one; or he supplies the coal room with a shovel-and-poker rack that keeps these off the floor. He finds many an odd basement job—sometimes it is to build fruit shelves or to make a hollow tile cold room in one end of the cellar that will avoid heating pipes.—J. L., Davis, Calif.

Seeing Yellowstone Park

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—8

WHEN we last saw the Animal Town Aviators, they had been in an argument with Mr. Bison; but the appearance of Mr. Silvertip Grizzly had changed the picture for them. Now Mr. Bison had returned to the herd with a deep, rumbling bellow. As he saw Mr. Silvertip looking in his direction, he stopped his rumbling and started eating the rich park grass.

"Well, Mr. Silvertip," said Reddy Fox, "you didn't let him buffalo you."

"No siree," replied Mr. Silvertip, with a huge grin. "Now, that that's over with, how about seeing something of the Yellowstone Park?"

"Say," spoke up Racky Coon, "I think it would be a good thing to take a little walk around the outside the park first, then look at the interesting things inside."

"Well," said Mr. Silvertip, "how much time can you spare for this?"

"Why," said Racky, "we could do it in a couple of hours, couldn't we?"

"A couple of hours!" exclaimed Mr. Silvertip, and he started laughing uproariously. The other animals stood by soberly. Then, Mr. Silvertip, seeing this, stopped laughing and said, "You young animals, please excuse me, but it struck me funny—your thinking that you could walk around Yellowstone Park in two hours! Why, youngsters, this park measures 54 miles from east to west, and 62 miles from north to south, and a lot more land has been added recently in the Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve." He continued:

"Why, we have one lake in the park 20 miles long, with a shore line over 100 miles long, and this in itself would keep you moving to do it in two hours. And mountains! If you boys are looking for mountains, you need look no farther. We have 24 peaks in the park, every one over 10,000 feet high!"

"Goodness me," concluded Mr. Silvertip, "you animals must be tired of standing here listening to a lecture on the park. What you need, I'm sure, is to see some of these wonders. There are hot springs and geysers all over the park. There is one very fine geyser near here. I'll show it to you."

As Mr. Silvertip ambled off, the Animal Aviators hopped into their precious plane and followed. When they saw Mr. Silvertip standing still, they stopped the plane and joined him. "This," he said, "is Old Faithful, probably the most famous geyser in the park."

The animals all crowded around to see everything possible. As they looked there came a hiss, and a column of water shot more than a hundred feet into the air. How the animals scampered away! But Mr. Silvertip called to them that there was no danger, and explained that this geyser shot a stream of hot water 125 feet into the air every 65 minutes.

All the animals had returned but Reddy Squirrel, so Mr. Silvertip called out, "Don't you wish to look at this wonder of nature?"

"Yes, I do," said Reddy, "but if you don't mind, I'd like to look at some wonders of nature that are not so jumpy. This one would keep me in hot water all the time." The other animals laughed at this, thinking it a pretty clever thing for a little squirrel to say.

Mr. Silvertip then showed them another geyser, called the Giant, which at uncertain times throws a stream of hot water 200 feet into the air and keeps it up for over an hour.

Reddy was still upset and said, "If this geyser is uncertain when it will spout, I am certain that I do not wish to be there when it does!"

The aviators were introduced to many animals—moose, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and goats, and a great many bears. One big black bear looked over the good-will plane and started laughing. When Buster Bear asked him what he was laughing at, he said, "To think that you animals should suppose that you could fly in that thing."

"Well, we'll show you," said Buster. "Hop in, you animals, and we'll show him whether this bird can fly or not."

Reddy Fox was the last one in, when Buster yelled, "Contact!" He gave the propeller a spin and jumped in. The plane soared into the air, but above the roar could be heard Mr. Black Bear shouting, "That piece of junk can never fly."

"Well, what do you suppose he thinks we are doing now?" said Buster Bear.

"I don't know," replied Reddy. "Some animals, as well as humans, just can't be shown."

"Well," said Racky, "if I had to live near him, there would be trouble Bruin. But now we should be moving on. If we stay too long in one place, we'll be as old as Grampy Bear back in Animal Town, before we complete our trip round the world."

They had already said good-by to Mr. Silvertip and thanked him for all his kindness. He had advised them to head out over the Great Falls of the Yellowstone Park, and gave them directions, saying, "You cannot miss them. But, youngsters, I'll miss *you*!"

It seemed no time at all before the Great Falls came into sight. All the animals were silent at this work of nature—the river rushing along, tumbling more than 300 feet into the canyon.

As they circled the wonderful falls, Bunny Rabbit said, in a timid voice, "I guess the shower is over."

"What shower?" the animals chorused. "We've had no shower."

"Well that's what I thought," said Bunny, "until I saw that rainbow at the foot of the falls—and I thought rainbows never appeared until a shower was over."

"Well, they tell me," said Reddy Fox, "that when falls have a rainbow it is caused by sun showing through the spray."

"I've seen so many wonderful things on this trip," said Bunny, "I shouldn't be surprised at anything from now on."

"You wouldn't, huh!" said Buster Bear. "I've an idea we haven't seen anything yet."

"Another thing," said Buster, "we are so late in starting, I think we had better fly all night. I've been showing Reddy how to run the plane, and if I get sleepy, I'll turn the wheel over to him. By our chart, our next stop will be in the Canadian Rockies."—*Boylston Dummer.*

Brevities

Milwaukee Sentinel: Before the ballot Americans stand equal. The pencil stubs are all the same length.

Los Angeles Times: If we have another one, let's call it a war to end soldiers and cut out the hooey.

In Lighter Vein

The Wrong Car

Pat was about to take his holiday, and decided it would be a good idea to buy a car.

The enthusiastic salesman pointed out all the advantages of the latest models, and Pat was very taken with a modern two-seater. The salesman, to clinch the deal, finished off his praises of the car:

"Just think, sir; you can step into this car and in two hours you'll be in the mountains."

Pat looked worried and shook his head.

"Begorrah!" he said, "Oi'll not be buyin' that one, then."

"Why not?" asked the surprised salesman.

"Because," said Pat, "Oi'm going to Toronto this year."—*Montreal Star.*

Losing No Time

"Good-by, darling. Look after the home well, and if you need any money while I am away just go to the bank."

"Yes, dear. What time does the bank close today?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

—Tit-Bits

"One thing about us married women, Mrs. Wiggins, we always 'as our 'usbands to lean on."

Installment Plan

Mrs. Black: "We really must get a new car, John."

Mr. Black: "What — when we're still paying installments on the car I exchanged for the car I sold in part payment for the car we've got now?"—*Pearson's.*

The Last Word

Mrs. Chillingsworth: "Are you certain this is a genuine antique?"

Dealer: "Not only that, madam, but I can assure you truthfully that it is the very latest thing in antiques."—*Grit.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A YOUNG woman leaving home for the first time to teach in a strange community was greatly pleased to find that one of the finest homes in the town was open to receive her as a paying guest. She was very happy there for about three months, the woman making it possible for her to meet all of her friends.

At the end of the three months, the teacher became incapacitated. The woman with whom she lived took excellent care of her, sacrificing all her social obligations and devoting her entire time to the help of her guest. It became apparent, however, that the girl might better abandon her plan of carrying on her teaching, and she was sent home.

During the time the girl was at home the family with whom she had lived suffered reverses financially and were forced to give up their lovely home and take up residence in a very modest house on one of the noisy streets in the town.

When fall came, the teacher returned to her former position. Her former friend had no thought of taking anyone to room or board in such poor quarters; but the young woman realized that now was an opportunity to return a kindness. So she went to the family with the plea that they allow her to live with them. The woman remonstrated that it would be unfair to permit a young woman to live in such unpleasant surroundings, but the girl insisted.

Her board and room rent, with the aid of the husband's small earnings enabled the family to live comfortably.

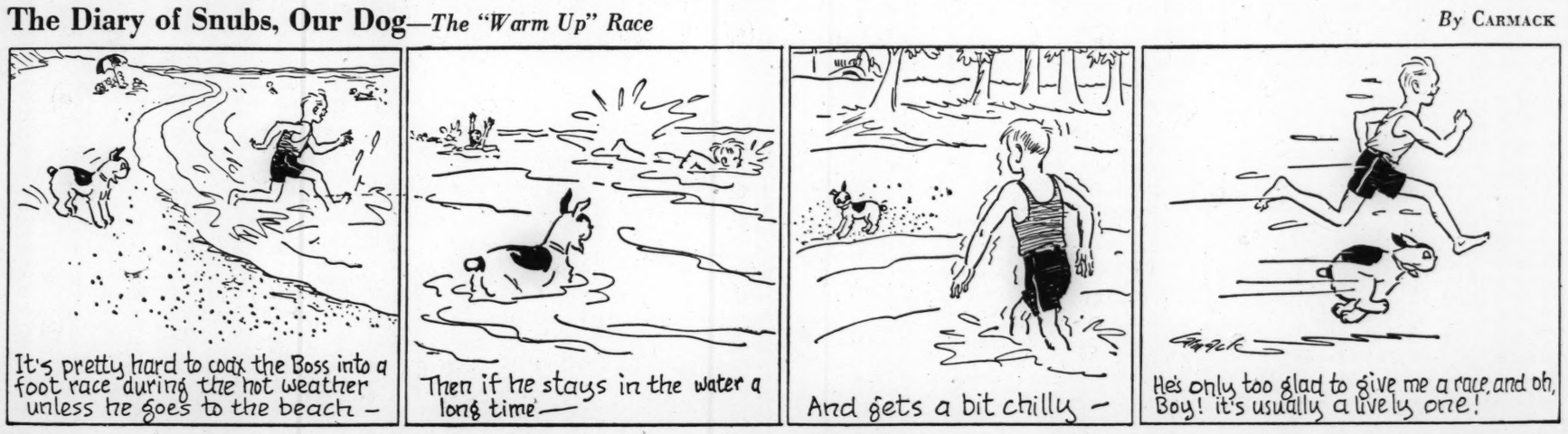
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Just One "Extra" After Another*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU BEEN READING THE NEWSPAPERS LATELY ??
YES -- SURE.. THE COMICS
NO...I MEAN THE NEWS..! WHY, IT'S ENOUGH TO SCARE YOU TO PIECES BECAUSE IT SOUNDS LIKE THERE IS GOING TO BE A WAR ANY MINUTE!
AND YET, ONE WEEK GOES BY... AND THEN ANOTHER.... AND ANOTHER.... AND NOTHING HAPPENS! HOW DO YOU FIGURE THAT OUT ??
MY DAD SAYS THE PAPERS TALK THE SAME WAY ABOUT THE WEATHER
EVERY TIME THEY SEE A CLOUD THEY PREDICT RAIN...
SPEE LASH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The "Warm Up" Race*

By CARMACK


It's pretty hard to coax the Boss into a foot race during the hot weather unless he goes to the beach —
Then if he stays in the water a long time —
And gets a bit chilly —
He's only too glad to give me a race, and oh, Boy! it's usually a lively one!

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Eyes Front!

"ON FOOT" it is courtesy to look at the person to whom one is talking. But when one is driving a car, the rule is definitely "eyes front." Many drivers have a habit of turning to one side or even toward the rear seat, when talking. Don't do it—watch the road! Those seconds when the eyes are off the road, turning back and refocusing on the road ahead and at the sides, are seconds during which the car covers hundreds of feet. They are the blind driving seconds against which every motorist should be forewarned.

When necessary to look at a map or anything requiring more than a split second glance, pull over and stop. Be on the job every second your car is in motion.—G. S. T., Boston.

What They Say

The Saga of Industry

"Large-scale industry in America has a fascinating and inspiring story to tell . . . and it is one of the major misfortunes of our time that that story so seldom has been told."—*N. W. Ayer.*

Pawn

"When government tells a university what to do, even if it endorses the multiplication table, it ceases to be a university."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty

SIGNING today of the treaty between Great Britain and Egypt closes a long, unhappy chapter in Anglo-Egyptian relations and opens a new epoch full of promise. With good will, and to the genuine satisfaction of both sides, terms have been arrived at which assure the Egyptians of the reality of their independence and safeguard the special interests of Great Britain.

The forcible seizure by Italy of the highlands whence flows so much of the Nile water essential to existence in Egypt and the Sudan, has helped to bring the two sides together. But this common interest would not have availed without the most determined efforts on both sides to face the problem in a spirit of generosity and trust fortified by common sense.

At no time since the Protectorate was declared during the World War had the position been satisfactory. Egyptian nationalism, which asserted itself after the war, was reluctant to recognize Britain's need to protect Suez Canal communications and contact with the Sudan. Lloyd George made an inspired gesture in the direction of peace by recognizing the independence of Egypt in 1922. But questions reserved by Great Britain for future settlement stood in the way. At long last the difficulties have been smoothed away.

One of these questions concerned the safety of Suez Canal communications with India and the East African dependencies. British troops had to be available for defense of the waterway, but there was force in the contention that their maintenance at Cairo was derogatory to Egyptian sovereignty. It is now agreed that the troops shall be removed to the Ismailia region as soon as accommodation can be made available.

Another question concerns other countries no less than Great Britain—that of the Capitulations, under which foreign powers, including the United States, have special rights of jurisdiction in matters concerning their own nationals. No unilateral denunciation of these rights, which rest upon treaties, could be permitted by Great Britain; but she has promised to use her good offices with other powers at a conference to be called later in the year to induce them to forgo privileges which can no longer be justified.

Thus once again, Great Britain has improved her moral relationship with a once-dependent country by divesting herself of powers. In India the transition is gradual. In Iraq it has been swift and complete. In Egypt it has been slow, but it has been proved to be sure. Under the new British policy the old form of Imperialism is vanishing, but a new relationship between countries bound together by ties of honor and common experience, is being built up on terms of equality and co-operation. The signatures affixed to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty mark a new stage in this unique and significant process.

Cheers for Croakers

HEARTLESS persons who hastily shift the knob at the radio announcer's introduction, "For the next fifteen minutes the facilities of this station have been placed at the disposal of Mr. ——, candidate for Lieutenant Governor," are just simply lacking in appreciation. Now, consider the frog. He takes it and likes it.

Miss Doris Cochran, assistant curator of the reptile and amphibian division of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., knows all about Rana and she says political speeches over the air make him croak. At this point some facetiously disposed person may rise to remark that they have a similar effect on him. This is beside the mark, however, because Miss Cochran, who allowed the dissertations of political candidates to fill a room inhabited by these small amphibians, advances the theory that they not only tolerated the noise but enjoyed it. Their croak, she says, was more intense than usual.

This unsuspected sensitiveness to campaign oratory positively begs for employment. Trained companies of the small web-footed amphibians might be organized and sent on the road after the manner of Major Bowes units. They could sit in semicircles just behind the platform speaker and, at the close of each eloquent period in the peroration, swell their throats in basso-profundo croaks of elated gratification.

Or, again, in disaffected sections the frogs might be carefully distributed in various parts of the auditorium and act as a sort of claque to start the applause going when the orator's closing sentence ends in grim-lipped silence. That would be something to croak about.

In fact, the temptation is to propose, if the frogs like it so well, that they be employed to do all our political listening for us. But that would be to fall into a trap—not to say a frog-pond. For when Aristophanes wrote his comedy, "The Frogs," with its recurrent chorus of frogs which so vastly tickled the risibilities of the Athenians, there was artifice as well as art in his playwriting.

His frogs helped to divert the attention of the populace from genuine political issues. That might all too easily happen again. And a frog's croak might be deeper than his judgment.

A Plea for Humanity in Spain

AT LONG last, there is word today of an effort to check the ferocity of the Spanish civil war. A group of ambassadors to Spain, under the leadership of British Ambassador Sir Henry Chilton, have met at Hendaye and discussed an appeal to both sides. In particular, these men or their governments would seek an agreement from both parties banning the massacre of prisoners.

An appeal of this sort faces stubborn obstacles. Slaughter, in this war where civil populations are concerned, is deliberately encouraged as a means of breaking civilian morale. Hostages are held and slain as part of a strategy to dissuade artillery and air bombing. Such killings are the more easy in a civil rebellion where partisans of both sides are found in every city and village.

These military considerations, sharpened by the intense feelings of class warfare and acted upon by the reagent of a tradition of brutality, have opened the door to the savage practices which have stained the news. Obviously, the usual rules of military warfare between nation and nation do not apply. Something more is needed.

The most likely arrangement is a concerted appeal from the rest of the world, pointing out that violence on both sides already cancels out, and calling upon all that is Christian and civilized in Spain. Obviously bloodlust which handles Spain originates not in the guns or other weapons which carry out its designs but begins in the realm of thinking. If the world can combine to place before Spain the spiritual counter fact, the counter idea of Christian brotherhood and the true nature of man, the battalions of mental chaos can be routed, and Spaniards helped back to poise and self-possession.

Most Famous British Picture

WHICH is the most famous British picture ever made? Most people would reply, "The Private Life of Henry VIII." But the question that has been raised by the announcement of the forthcoming Reynolds exhibition in London—Which is the most famous British picture ever painted? — is harder to answer. Nevertheless, a good case might be made out for Sir Joshua's own work, "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse."

Although no painting of Reynolds's in his lifetime sold for more than 250 guineas, "The Tragic Muse" was bought in 1919 for the great sum of £54,600.

It is perhaps significant that all Britain's highest priced pictures should be portraits. The fact throws a certain light on the nature of British art, which is at once more aristocratic and less ambitious than British literature. Dickens wrote of the people and Shakespeare wrote for the people; but Reynolds, Lawrence, and Romney painted pictures of the exalted and rich for the exalted and rich. Works like "Paradise Lost" and "Hamlet" sound the deepest problems of existence, and take the sweep of cosmic themes. But these pleasing and fashionable portraits stick to the more familiar if less inspiring ground of mundane things.

Senatorial Homeseekers

IF POLITICAL independence is a virtue, Nebraska has two very virtuous senators this year. While Sen. George W. Norris, classified as a Republican, continues to support President Roosevelt and the New Deal, his colleague, Sen. Arthur R. Burke, a Democrat, has just resigned as national committeeman for his party from the state because he says he cannot give blanket approval to all the Roosevelt Administration has done and feels he must protest some of its policies

Another factor in this criss-crossed situation is an apparent Damon-and-Pythias relationship between Mr. Burke and Mr. Norris which made the former unwilling to support a Democratic nominee against Mr. Norris in that veteran's contest for re-election. As Senator Burke comes out of the Administration fold he passes Senator Norris going in. Now where do they meet?

The defection of the Democratic member must be rather embarrassing to the cohorts of Chairman James A. Farley, if not to the President, for it may be recalled that in 1933 Mr. Burke came into nation-wide notice through Mr. Roosevelt's quoting with approval a definition of the New Deal written by the Nebraskan when a candidate. Evidently Mr. Burke believes there have been some slips between definition and execution.

If this tends to wipe off some of the cat-and-cream smiles induced in Administration quarters by Sen. James H. Couzens' self-immolating profession of faith in the New Deal, the election returns from Mississippi and South Carolina will nevertheless help to restore them. The large majorities accorded in the primaries to Senators Pat Harrison and James F. Byrnes tend to confirm the policy of Virginia's senatorial pair, Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd, in holding to party regularity however uncomfortable.

When one groups Senator Couzens' jumping of the Republican fence with the anti-Rooseveltian activities of former Sen. James A. Reed and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, and with other conversions that might be named, the political disruptions wrought by the New Deal become evident in the number of American public men seeking new political homes.

Boston and Concord

Book News of the Day

IT IS not as though Mr. Van Wyck Brooks alone had decided to record dutifully THE FLOWERING OF NEW ENGLAND (New York: Dutton. $4). The task has been accomplished so often, and doubtless so capably, that most of us have grown rather dulled in our sympathies. Either we take New England culture absent-mindedly for granted, or else we smile in our slight superiority and reflect what a pity it is that these amenities have vanished now from the once select Beacon Hill. In spirit, if not in body, we seat ourselves in one of those unrelenting wooden armchairs near a sunny window of the Boston Athenaeum, confident that there, at least, we shall not be misunderstood.

Presently, however, Mr. Brooks has roused us from our musings. For he has written a sensitive, an invariably intelligent, often a witty, and even a distinctly lively volume on literary New England between the years 1815 and 1865. By the preliminary device of two chapters, on The Boston of Gilbert Stuart and Harvard College in 1815, he sets his scene and then sweeps boldly on to his discussion of the high literary age of Boston and Cambridge and Concord; and upon his generous canvas he limns the most celebrated of those individuals who went indispensably to the assemblage of the whole group.

* * *

We have Longfellow all the way from his young professorship to the dignity of his library at Craigie House, where he sat and sniffed his orange-tree with its one hundred blossoms, glancing proudly at his Tintoretto on the wall, at his agate cup by Cellini, and at Coleridge's own ink-stand where it stood upon a New England writing-table. We have dozens of other figures: we have Emerson, the sage, in Concord; we have Thoreau, the son of the pencil-maker; we have Motley, the historian, and Dr. Holmes; we have Dana and Hawthorne, we have Prescott and Margaret Fuller and Noah Webster who compiled the dictionary. We have now and then rather more than we crave of explanation as to Transcendentalism, appearing today as it does so peculiarly, so tenuously, inadequate.

Tentacles of this New England flowering the author traces far beyond conventional boundaries, as far as to New York with Lydia Maria Child, to Rome with the brilliant Margaret Fuller, or into Hawthorne's drab consul's office at Liverpool in the company of a visitor called Herman Melville. And men of letters from abroad are introduced into the New England picture, for Anglo-American friendships were many and vital, just then when Boston loomed large upon the literary horizon. James T. Fields received them all at the Old Corner Bookstore.

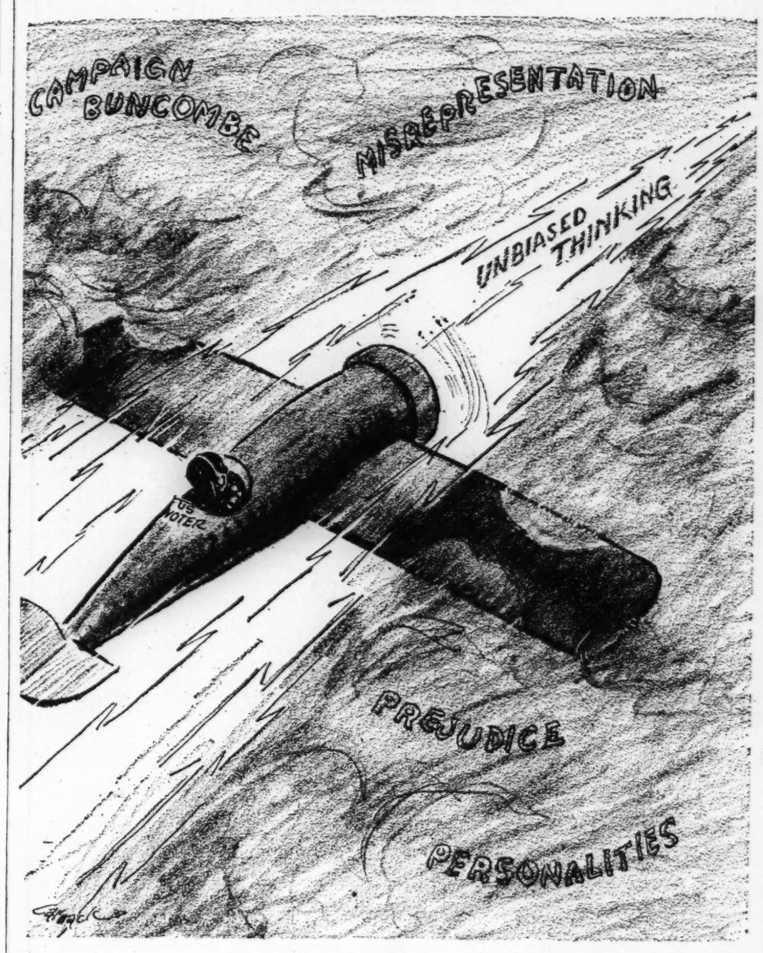
* * *

Mr. Fields delighted to recount the joke about the Boston man who found Shakespeare somewhat late in life, and remarked that "there are not twenty men in Boston who could have written those plays." We have Brook Farm and Fruitlands, we have the start of the North American Review and of the Atlantic Monthly, we have the Saturday Club and the lectures by Mr. Lowell. We have the dreamers who very nearly saw specters stalking the gray streets of Salem, and those burning practical theorists who were absorbed with the freeing of the slaves.

With a quickened impression of the author's vitality in thinking and in recording his thoughts, with a grateful sense of his distinguished ability to interpret and reveal a period which has too often been belabored beyond public endurance, we look forward eagerly to other volumes in which the author promises to sketch the literary history of the United States.

M. W.

The Direction Beam



"Dog Gone the Neighbors"

SO SHOUTED Bill, aged four, from the walk across the street. And doubtless because of the lack of startled wonder, possible gentle remonstrance, that had come from the same source previously, Bill looked excitedly at me and shouted again, at least twice as loudly, "Dog gone the neighbors. That way!"

So Kiltie had gone a-neighboring again. Bill and I started out, hand in hand, on the regular round. What this country needs in addition to radio-less cars, fewer and smaller billboards, fewer flavors in chewing gum and ice cream, is more neighborliness.

Kiltie is a Scottie, a bit taciturn and independent, but wonderfully curious and of Promethian persistence and Epimethian memory.

There was the time when the Joneses moved into the house down the street. In fact, it was the evening of the day they arrived. When we had finished supper and Kiltie had not appeared, The Lady said, "Well, I'll take a jar of grape jelly and this cake. We know where she'll be."

As we approached we heard shouts and laughter and the sound of scampering feet.

We could see Mr. Jones and young Bob chasing Kiltie all over, and it looked very much as if Mrs. Jones was cheering the dog instead of her men folks. When we had introduced ourselves and apologized for the dog, Kiltie lay down contentedly at her master's feet. She had made her mistress and master more neighborly.

Then there was the time Kiltie got into The Estate — always spelled with capital letters. An Estate with a fence all around it, and gates to be opened and closed when the cars went out and returned. Somehow Kiltie had slipped in and the slightly frosty voice of the parlor maid had said, "Will you please come right over. She has Daisy Bell up a tree."

In fear and trembling the master went into The Estate. The Retired Banker stood looking up into the branches of a small maple. Kiltie sat beside him, also looking up into the branches of the same tree. "Bless me," he chuckled after I had introduced myself and Kiltie, "I'm glad your dog came. I didn't think that cat could climb a tree!" Of course, one can't explain convincingly that one's dog means no harm and if a cat would merely sit still, Kiltie keeps a respectful distance.

Democracy is a great and inspiring system of human government, and one doesn't necessarily agree with the remark that "the hope of democracy is that it will eventually wobble right." Kiltie has a penchant for getting into situations that prove her zest for knowledge of modern society. There was the time when up the street came a beautiful pair of huge horses, pulling a gargantuan city ash cart. On the seat, between two husky men sat Kiltie, ears cocked, eyes alert. At the exclamations of surprise and gratitude one of the men said, "O, she often rides to the end of the street, and then we put her down and watch her start home, but today she insisted on going over to the dump with us, so we let her come."

We were glad to have her get acquainted with the city departments. City dwellers take too many of their civic benefits for granted. Still, the recent episode with the police was a bit embarrassing. Kiltie climbed into the police car. While one officer was talking at the police post, and the driver was evidently looking in another direction. We and the neighbors were out searching with flashlights some two hours later when up the street came the official car, retracing its route. One officer held a big megaphone to his lips and every few moments shouted, "Has anyone lost a dog?" And Kiltie was sitting on his knees interestedly observing the community gathering in her honor.

Yes, a dog with an urge for exploration is an efficacious welder of community interest. When it requires a whole neighborhood to keep track of a viking-spirited, twenty-pound Scottie, the qualities of neighborliness, strangely enough, are not strained, but cemented. Just last evening Jones called out as he went by, "This would be a great night for a dog hunt!"

So Bill and I started out. The dog had gone to the neighbors.

H. S. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"No New Taxes"

To the Christian Science Monitor:

The White House announcement of August 13, that no new taxes would be sought, followed by the August 18 report that the drought will necessitate unexpected expenditure of $100,000,000 again brings to the fore two closely related issues in the present Presidential Campaign.

The first issue is financial. Can we get along without increased taxes? The second, what reliance can the people place upon statements and promises of the present Administration?

The widespread skepticism which has greeted President Roosevelt's latest "no new taxes" asurance is indicative of the fact that some of the country, at least, realize that the New Deal must be paid for, and that each person in the United States has to contribute directly or indirectly toward that payment. In this connection it is not amiss to point out that previous assurances that no new taxes would be required have been followed by increased taxes. It is probably true that changed conditions necessitated those increases, but the fact remains that the Administration fostered the impression that no new taxes would be needed and to such an extent misled the people. In the present instance it seems highly probable that the President knew of the drought, and that a survey was being made by Government agents to determine the extent of relief needed when on August 13 a conference with the President was followed by public announcement that no new taxes would be sought.

Sooner or later, the Federal Budget must be balanced. Three years of the New Deal increased the per capita debt of the Federal Government from $180 to $263, with disbursements still greatly exceeding income. Part of the increase has apparently been necessary, due to the need for relief among the unemployed. Nevertheless, a large part of this increase is due to waste and extravagance on the part of the New Deal—projects hastily begun without wise preparation and with the odor of vote-buying.

Grandiose schemes for helping a symbolical "forgotten man" to a more abundant life have resulted in a jumble of projects some of which are of extremely questionable value. The arguments raging over so-called low-cost housing developments (in which the poor for whom they presumably were designed cannot afford to live) and over the Passamaquoddy Tidal Project are but two examples. The wasteful use of the country's funds is indeed a vital issue. The budget must eventually be brought into balance, not only in respect to ordinary running expenses, but also as regards extraordinary expenses such as relief costs of all kinds.

Now to whom shall we look for assistance in this budget balancing? The present administration has shown repeatedly that it is unable or unwilling to stop waste. Shall we entrust it with another four years in which to fasten an extravagant bureaucracy upon us, or shall we turn to the Republican party whose candidate has established a record for fiscal integrity and whose sincerity and reputation for promise-keeping are unquestioned.

Boston, Mass. H. M. W.

"Scapegoat of Sanctions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The July "Diary of an Onlooker in Geneva," entitled "Scapegoat of Sanctions," seems to me to be based on the illusion that a mere word has been the undoing of the League of Nations. Of course, everybody is aware that the word "sanctions" has been bandied about in a very bewildering manner, but an "Onlooker in Geneva" must certainly know that when, in his famous speech last September, Sir Samuel Hoare banged his fist on the table and twice repeated: "We will resist aggression; we will resist aggression," he was leading fifty nations (fifty, mind you!) to say to the Italian dictator: "We do not propose to allow you to have your way." The method of resistance was not of first importance. But what happened? The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster declared (see report of speech in London Times): "If Fascism goes down God's cause goes down." And two Prime Ministers, Messrs. Laval and Baldwin, proceeded to uphold Fascism and "God's cause" by means of the Hoare-Laval "peace" plan. That plan was really the end of resistance to aggression. That plan was upheld in Paris; that plan was repudiated in London. That plan eventually enabled the French Prime Minister to sidetrack the question of more effectual resistance by the fifty nations.

Your contributor speaks of "the assurances by British statesmen that they would take no steps which would provoke war." This is absolutely untrue. Over, and over, and over again, the "most responsible" British statesmen declared, not that they would take no action that might lead to war, but that they would take no unilateral action.

London, Eng. WILLIAM C. BROOKES

The Wide Horizon

Dangerous Corner

(From the Round Table, British Quarterly, by permission)

[Second of two articles]

IF A universal and automatic system of collective security has broken down, is it true that we must drift back to the complete anarchy of 1914? We do not think so. We think that security should be organized on a regional basis, within a League shorn of automatic, universal and compulsory sanctions.

Let us face frankly what this implies. So long as national sovereignty is retained in full effect the first condition of stability in international relations is that the nations should know and make plain the things for which they are prepared to fight. This may sound brutal, but it is the only basis — precarious though it is — upon which any kind of order can be maintained in the anarchy inherent in a world of sovereign States. . . .

* * *

What are we prepared to fight for now? What are we not prepared to fight for? Those are the questions we must ask ourselves and answer before any effective regional security system can be constructed, inside or outside the League.

So far as the nations of the British Commonwealth are concerned the position seems to be still where it was when it was discussed at the Imperial Conference of 1926. They are each prepared to defend themselves from external attack. They each admit some obligation to come to the assistance of the other parts of the Commonwealth if they are attacked from outside, provided they have been consulted and have consented to the general foreign policy being pursued, and provided each is the sole judge of the action it should take, if any, in each particular case. But this is only an academic way of putting the problem. . . .

* * *

The reality of the present international situation is roughly as follows. As we have repeatedly pointed out in this review, Europe has been stabilized since the Armistice, not by the League of Nations, but mainly through the complete military preponderance of France and Poland and her Little Entente allies in eastern Europe, and through the unilateral disarmament of Germany imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. This system lasted from the rejection of the Anglo-American Treaty of Guarantee to France in 1920 until the rearmament of Germany under Hitler. Equality for disarmed Germany through the disarmament of her neighbors had long been pressed on France by Great Britain and the United States at the disarmament conference. But it failed because France would not agree to it without guarantees for security, that is to say, undertakings to go to war in her defense, which the United States and the Dominions would not give at all and which Great Britain would not give except in the limited Locarno form. . . .

What is fundamentally happening, of course, is that Europe is passing from a system of stability by a French preponderance to a system of stability by balance, which is inevitable once Germany obtains the position of power and equality inherent in her size and national vitality though the composition of the new regional balance is not yet defined, and there are probably certain adjustments to be made in the status quo before Europe is likely to settle down. . . .

* * *

But Europe no longer stands alone. As a result partly of air communications, partly of the world struggle between communism and fascism, Japan is being drawn into the Eur-Asian balance. . . .

It is quite impossible at the moment to forecast the future alignment of forces in Europe and the Far East. It depends partly on the armed strength and the political aspirations of the various Powers themselves. It depends partly on whether the necessary revisions of the status quo in its three main aspects, European frontiers, the colonial question, and the relaxation of economic nationalism, can be effected without war in the next few years.

If it can, and if a Eur-Asian regional balance can replace the recent system of preponderance without an explosion, the present war clouds may pass away, a limitation of armaments may be reached and the League may revive.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Challenge to Religion?

THE other day I went to see "Things to Come," the powerful film drama by H. G. Wells. Technically it is an excellent bit of screen photography; the cast is as nearly perfect in adaptation to its roles as one is likely to see; the acting excellent. I considered it a well-spent hour, but I came away troubled. . . .

The dream may be a fantasy. But the pathway of blood and destruction, by which Wells conceives our approach to it, is agonizingly close to the possibilities which we see in our world today. War, steadily improving in the efficiency of its equipment, claiming the air as its zone of operations, wrecks civilization, turns great cities into crumbling ruins, halts all progress, drives man back to the barbarism of the Stone Age. That is the work of scientific progress captured by nationalism, by hate, by a materialistic culture quarreling over the fruits of human discovery and enterprise.

And it is [natural] science that reclaims the world it has wrecked. Science changes all but the hearts of men, where the seeds of strife are germinating as the picture fades. Does Wells consciously challenge religion to do what science cannot do; to work the only fundamental change that will make progress the road to peace and good will among men? — S. J. DUNCAN CLARK, in the *Chicago Daily News*.